

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

NEW SERIES No. 5588

號六初月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

大拜禮 號二十月十英曆

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by

CONTENTS.

Births and Marriages.

Leading Articles:—

Official Views on the Estimates.
Against Seditious Publications.
A Happy Misfortune.
The Stocks.
Sidelights on Amoy and Swatow Customs.
Affairs.
The Governor's Attitude Towards Chinese Residents.
The Council to Committee.

Telegrams:—

A Shanghai Tragedy.
Secretary Taft's Visit.
Boxers Defeated.
Taft at Shanghai.
Mr. Taft's Reception.
Mongolia.

Meeting:—

Legislative Council.

Legal Intelligence:—

Alleged Malicious Arrest.

Question of Forged Cheques.

Police:—

The Adsett's Trial.

French Consul's Annamite Secretary Arrested.

Singapore Bank-notes Defaced.

Trepasser Retaliates.

"Serious or Not Serious."

An Illegal Postman.

Kindness Repaid.

Buttle Flinging in the Harbour.

Four Farmers and a Rogue.

Alleged Forgery of a Cheque.

Correspondence:—

The Hongkong Technical College.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Fire in the Harbour.

A Practical Demonstration.

The Coming of Mr. Taft.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

The Tung Wa Hospital.

The Gymkhana.

An Addition to the List.

New News.

Lord Li in Hongkong.

Popular Concert.

William Powell, Ltd.

China Ponies for the South Pole.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

The Precocious Daughter.

"Harikari."

Commercial Claims against Chinese.

Native Affairs.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Volunteer Corps Orders.

Canton Day by Day.

With Notes.

Chinese Railways.

A Great Army for China.

China's Garrison.

The Late Mr. S. Moutrie.

Local Self-Government Councils.

Constitutional Government for China.

The Missionary Question.

China's Currency.

The Shanghai Observatory.

The Question of "Kowtow."

More War Honours.

Fire on a Japanese Collier.

Wheat and Flour Production in Japan.

From the Dead Letter Office.

The Swatow Reformer's Case.

Industrial Singapore.

The Portuguese Consulate-General in Bangkok.

Opium in Siam.

New Shipping Combine.

Commercial:—

Rubbish Crushing.

Weekly Share Reports.

Yarn Market.

Freight Market.

Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On September 24, 1907, at Siao Kan, Hupoh, to the Rev. Wilson H. and Mrs. Geller (L.M.S.) a son (Eric Wilson).

On September 10, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of G. GRAYRIDGE of a daughter.

On October 2, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. LOCKWOOD, Shanghai, a son.

On October 2, 1907, at Chinkiang, the wife of CHAS. A. HOWARD of a son.

On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT R. EVERALL, Shanghai, a daughter.

On Oct. 10, the wife of FRANK BROWNE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, FRANK DRAPER MULVEY to ETHEL MAY BLANCH.

On September 30, 1907, at Shanghai, HEDLEY G. WHITE, eldest son of Captain White, Clyde Trust, Glasgow, to ANNE, only daughter of the late John Peacock, Esq., of Baildon, Yorks, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ON THE ESTIMATES.

(5th October.)

Seldom does the ordinary high Government official exhibit so many facets of sparkling brilliancy as when he feels impelled to enlighten the understanding of those whom the taxpayers have deemed worthy to act as their representatives at the Legislative Council. There is a wit and a jocosity about his remarks which enliven the proceedings and form a quiet antithesis to the solemn and serious arguments advanced by the elected members. Yesterday we dealt with the speeches delivered by Mr. Hewett, the appointed spokesman of the unofficial section, and Mr. Osborne, in the debate on the Estimates at the Legislative Council. While we were unable to accept the point of view adopted by the speakers in all cases it was impossible to ignore the increasing attention which is being given by the unpaid element to the interests of the community, and their manifest desire to assist the Government in arriving at a solution of the financial problems which have to be faced now by the Colony. It is not necessary, perhaps, to

dwell at any great length on the replies which were given by the officials whose departments were principally under review, although it is impossible to overlook the column of badinage and persiflage with which the Colonial Secretary sought to demolish the breastworks of his opponents. As might have been expected, Mr. May seized upon the metaphor employed by Mr. Hewett of the "stand and deliver" attitude of the Imperial Government over the military contribution. Here was a subject which had been soundly flogged in the past, and as nobody was particularly interested in it the obvious policy of the Colonial Secretary was to treat it as a burning question of the hour. Who can picture the righteous indignation which induced him to champion a past and gone Secretary of State? There is a nobility of expression about the theme which could only have been imported into the discussion by one who felt that the philanthropy of an "august patron" had been derided even rejected with contumely, by a carping and hypercritical generation. No wonder that the highway robbery allusion in reference to the military contribution grated on the nerves of the Colonial Secretary, "having regard to the fact that the particular Secretary of State who had to do with the question of fixing the military contribution was the Secretary of State under whose regis he entered the service." Loyalty is a commendable virtue which is becoming a rarity in these selfish days. But when Mr. May's explanation of how the military contribution came to be fixed, how it was imposed, and how the members of Council were hoodwinked and handed a meat of potage in return for their birthright, when that explanation is read and considered, we find it exceedingly difficult to discover that magnanimity on the part of the Imperial Government which seems to appeal so forcibly to the mind of the Colonial Secretary. It is not the characteristic of an anxious mother to wheedle her youngest born into pawning its prospects before it has had an opportunity of estimating the value of those prospects. No doubt the taxpayers, being no longer disturbed over the question whether Mr. May pays his share of the military contribution or not, will follow his advice and hand over their proportion of the tax cheerfully, for it is quite certain that whether they make a holiday of the occasion or not, whether they go skipping and dancing and shouting for sheer joy on their cheerful way to fling their money into the Colonial Treasury, they will have to pay it willy-nilly in the long run. So it is the wisest policy to look as happy over it as possible, even although the children at home may have to go without the veriest rudiments of an elementary education. It will probably be generally admitted that Mr. Hewett made an unfortunate *lapsus* in his private interests were not allowed to clash with his duties as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, when he opposed the proposed purchase of an additional firefloat, but the Colonial Secretary's suggestion that Mr. Hewett was possibly "so tired of some of the vessels which his principals send out to deal with the China trade that he would view with a certain equanimity a holocaust of one or more of them in the harbour of Hongkong" was far from being in the best of taste. True, Mr. Hewett is the local superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, but it was as needless as it was uncalled for to drag that Company's affairs into the discussion and to offer an insinuation which unquestionably overstepped the boundary of fair debate. We are entirely in accord with the Colonial Secretary in his remarks about the policy of the Government in so far as the raising of additional revenue is concerned. At the present time the Government cannot be too wary in its financial dealings, and although we should have felt vastly more comfortable had the Director of Public Works seen his way clear to complete the Tylam waterworks scheme next year, it is sound policy to abide in the harbour of solvency until the typhoon signal of financial peril has been cleared away. There is nothing Micawber-like in the adoption of such a policy; it is mere common-sense precaution against a possible crisis in the Colony's financial affairs. If within a year the situation remains unchanged, which is very unlikely, seeing that the British section of the Kowloon railway should be well on the way towards completion, and the trade depression of the moment forgotten in the new cycle of increasing prosperity, then it would be the duty of the Government to consider ways and means whereby public works should be adequately provided for, but precipitate action at the present time is certainly not desirable. His Excellency the Governor's speech was eminently business-like, and he made a clever point which, we would submit, however, was scarcely justified. On the question of taxation Mr. Osborne held that the community should be taxed for the benefit of the industrial development of the Colony, and went on to argue that the typhoon shelter, which is a matter that concerns the shipping community, wholly and entirely, should be provided for by means of a special tax. The Governor, and of course no one will blame him for taking advantage of the opening offered, remarked in referring to this subject: "The hon. member at the end of the table frankly supported some form of increased taxation if any work of great magnitude or great urgency were called for, if our revenue, I presume he would also say, fell below the margin. Gentlemen, I welcome that communication from the unofficial members." His Excellency, it will be seen, credited the entire body of unofficial members with Mr. Osborne's private opinion, but we (say that

should the test be applied there may be marked divergences in the views expressed. We need not enter into the subject at greater length now, but we maintain that special taxes for the benefit of a special section of the community should only be levied on those who may reasonably be expected to derive special advantages as the result of the special conditions brought about by the tax in question. We could offer proof to show that that policy has been followed in the past, but the question is one of academic interest in the meantime and therefore may be left alone. We do not envy the Governor in his self-imposed duty of determining the methods by which additional revenue may be obtained as the result of fresh taxation, the incidence of which will not fall with undue harshness on people who are already living from hand to mouth. The question has, of course, to be faced and the sooner the better. As for the Director of Public Works' statement, we have already quoted his opinions as given in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Hewett and Mr. Osborne. There is only one remark which we might quote as evidence of the same views held by Mr. Chatham. Referring to the alleged loss being sustained by the Government as the result of the delay in selling the land and buildings of the effete Post Office and Supreme Court, Mr. Chatham said: "I can only say in reply that if land was available for sale at the present moment my advice to the Government would be not to sell it, as the time is not opportune." The fact is beyond question, but it is not every public official or landowner who would willingly admit it.

AGAINST SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS AND DISORDER.

(7th October.)

It may be assumed, for all practical purposes, that the Seditious Publications Ordinance, having passed through Committee, will become law at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, for it is unusual to oppose even a controversial Bill on the third reading. According to the Attorney-General, who carefully repudiated the idea that he had been responsible for the phraseology of the proposed Ordinance, there was no intention that criticism of the Chinese Government should be stifled; but neither he nor the Colonial Secretary offered any adequate reason why the Bill should have been introduced at all. In the first place, it was brought before the Council without the semblance of a preamble to enlighten the members as to the necessity and purpose of the Bill, and we have only to guess, for the present, at the terms which were agreed upon as sufficient to explain the character of the measure by the Attorney-General and Dr. Ho Kai. We need hardly revert to our previous contention that every Bill should be provided with the "objects and reasons" for its introduction, beyond submitting that here is a clear case in favour of our argument that the elimination of those particulars is strongly to be deprecated. Even after the statements of the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary, and the announcement of the fact that it is based on an Order in Council which was specially framed on the suggestion of the Japanese authorities with the object of dealing with those concerned in the publication of seditious matter in Korea—an Order which we had occasion to traverse on its promulgation—it is far from clear that the conditions in Hongkong required the immediate passing of the Bill at this particular time. Certainly it was not a Bill to be rushed through the Council at the tail end of a lengthy meeting, which had been devoted to the consideration of a great and complex series of local financial questions. The Colonial Secretary professed himself shocked at the nature of the cartoons and caricatures which adorn or disgrace, as the case may be, some of the Chinese sheets published in Hongkong, but as the native of a country which revels in cartoons and does not hesitate to stigmatise political opponents as Judas Iscariots, it is doubtful whether the Colonial Secretary was wholly distinguished in his reference to the pictorial attempts of Chinese humorists. Accepting for a moment, his honest disapproval of the Chinese cartoons, was it necessary to frame a Seditious Publications Ordinance to deal with the originators? If we would believe all that was said in support of the Bill it is primarily directed against Chinese publishers, but unless we are very much mistaken the Government of Hongkong already possess ample powers to deal with disaffected Chinese printers. When Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, was in Hongkong in the early part of last year, accompanied by Miss Roosevelt and a number of Senators and Congressmen, several of the Editors of the native papers published in the Colony availed themselves of the opportunity to caricature the American visitors. We need not enter into details beyond stating that the cartoons were exceedingly offensive to the eye of the foreigner who understands things Chinese. There was no Seditious Publications Ordinance in force then, but the Government were not at a loss as to what should be done. The offending parties were called before, the Registrar-General, who after hearing their explanation, submitted a recommendation to the Governor. Within twenty-four hours the authors of the mischievous cartoons had been deported bag and baggage from Hongkong with the injunction never to show their disreputable faces in the Colony again. The procedure was in every respect regular and in order; there was no straining of the terms of the Ordinance to meet the emergency; nothing was done that should not

be justified by chapter and verse in the law. That being so, and the instances we have cited are by no means singular or unique, where was the urgent need for the Seditious Publications Ordinance, unless there was a desire to throttle the European Press of the Colony? When Mr. Osborne searchingly inquired whether the law would apply to newspapers printed in other than the Chinese language, the Attorney-General severely replied that of course it was "quite impracticable to draw any distinction between language" and Dr. Ho Kai rushed into the discussion with the suggestion that Mr. Osborne was advocating "class legislation, as if he himself had not been a party to one of the most reprehensible acts of class legislation ever perpetrated in Hongkong. Is it not the fact that Dr. Ho Kai supported and by his vote facilitated the passing of an Ordinance which is nothing more or less than a blot on the statute book—we refer to the Peak Reservation Ordinance by which he himself and his own compatriots, whom he is supposed to represent at the Council, are placed under disabilities incompatible with the constitutional rights of British subjects. The Attorney-General, asked how actions brought under the Ordinance would be dealt with, said they would be tried by jury; because, forsooth, a police magistrate has no summary powers. We trust that such actions will be tried not by a common jury, but by a special jury qualified to discriminate between legitimate criticism and what is known as seditious. It is perfectly certain that the first prosecution under the Seditious Publications Ordinance, unless it is of a particularly flagrant and indefensible character, will receive an amount of attention sufficient to make the reputation of half the lawyers in Hongkong, and should Dr. Ho Kai appear as Counsel we can guarantee that it will reach the proportions of a *cause célèbre*. We will grant this that if anybody should understand the Ordinance it is Dr. H. K. Kai, who, as the Attorney-General acknowledged, had assisted in the preparation of the innocuous preamble. No doubt the Attorney-General's official chamber is an admirable place for the discussion of public questions and the licking into shape of troublesome Bills, but we hope the other unofficial members of the Legislative Council will restrain themselves until such Bills come in the regular course. Before the public meeting, and then give expression to those views which may to them seem proper. We do not want any Star Chamber or secret convulsive arrangements in Hongkong, for the simple reason that we have not been accustomed to such proceedings in the past and we are becoming too old a Colony to endure them now. At the same Council meeting another Bill was submitted—and finally passed—which also made provision against tumult and disorders. The stranger might well fancy that the Hongkong Government had "tumult and disorder" on the brain; it is unquestionable that they have been reading the *Litany* to some purpose.

A HAPPY MISFORTUNE.

(8th October.)

Now that all the arguments for and against the proposed acquisition by the Government of an additional firefloat to protect the shipping in the harbour of Hongkong have been submitted, and those who offered the strongest opposition to the proposal have become reconciled in a measure to the passing of the vote of 50,000 set apart for the purchase of the floating engine, Providence seems to have decided to interfere in the matter and prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that an extra firefloat is not merely an essential, if the Colony's marine interests are to be adequately safeguarded, but an urgent and crying necessity which can no longer be deferred. It was suggested, or at least it was hinted, in the course of the debate at the Legislative Council on this particular item in the Estimates, that harbour fires were of comparatively rare occurrence in Hongkong, and that, therefore, a single firefloat was ample protection for the mercantile marine service. It only required the Colonial Secretary's statement that, while that discussion was in progress, the solitary firefloat in the Colony was laid up undergoing repairs to prove the absurdity of the suggestion. But even then it was evident that the opponents of the Government's view were in the position of those who have been convinced against their will. In these circumstances, the conflagration which occurred in the harbour yesterday afternoon, as the result of which a Chinese junk, heavily laden with cases of petroleum, was entirely consumed by fire, which blazed for the space of nearly eight hours—came as a providential and emphatic warning to those who would seek to restrict the capacity of the harbour authorities to deal with an ever-present danger. It has to be remembered that in Hongkong a vast proportion of the traffic has necessarily to be entrusted to native boatmen, in whom not the slightest reliance can be placed should any untoward contingency arise. Their habit of playing with fire and neglecting the simplest precautions to prevent an outbreak on board their own vessels, which they have purchased with the sweat of their brow, is common knowledge; while their incompetence to meet an emergency has frequently led to the direst results. Take yesterday's case, for example, and the same thing may occur again and will, in all probability, if similar conditions arise. Once it was realised that the petroleum was on fire, the draught boatmen in their terror and dismay began to jettison their cargo of blazing oil into the harbour, heedless of the flaming fires were swept, careless of the consequences, and absolutely indifferent

to the precarious position in which other vessels might be placed. As our representative vividly described the scene: "a trail of living fire" lay on the surface of the water. As it happened the outbreak began while the junk was within the area reserved for vessels carrying cargoes which come under the terms of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, and there were few steamers at the anchorage and fewer native craft in the vicinity when the alarm was raised. But that was one of those fortunate things that cannot be reckoned upon, just as the state of the weather and the course of the current were against the spreading of the disaster which had overtaken the cargo-boat. Hongkong is a great and growing depot for the storing of petroleum both in bulk and in cases; the two leading oil syndicates in the world, the Standard Oil Company of America, and the amalgamated "Shell" Line and Dutch Petroleum Company have immense storage tanks and godowns at each end of the harbour and although every known precaution may be adopted against fire an accident which may have deplorable results is not inconceivable. And should that misfortune happily be averted, there are the junks and lighters laden with oil careering round the harbour in charge of crews whose sense of responsibility has never developed beyond the state of their own appetite. It is not our purpose or inclination to suggest horrors for the mere satisfaction of making the nervous start, but if these things are possible, and none will deny that they are, it is obviously the bounden duty of the Government to make provision against such calamitous events, in order that the range of havoc and destruction may be narrowed to the smallest circle. It has been said that an additional firefloat is unnecessary because there are half-a-dozen waterboats, belonging to a private company in the Colony, which are always at the service of the authorities in the event of fires. Much good they would have done yesterday had the harbour officials been compelled to rely on the waterboats. According to our representative's account, two launches from the Harbour Department were the first to arrive on the scene; then came two police pinnaces; the police launch followed, and shortly afterwards the firefloat steamed alongside the burning junk and poured tons of water into the blazing hold. When all danger to the shipping at West Point had been removed, when the harbour and police launches had cleared the fairway of the flaming tins of oil which had been thrown overboard, and when the junk had been towed clear of the general traffic of the harbour, a waterboat leisurely appeared to render assistance if it were required, but the danger was past and the services of the waterboat were not necessary. That is not to say that the fleet of waterboats is to be despised as an auxiliary to the fire brigade, but it cannot be maintained that it is capable of doing the work of a couple of firefloats. The waterboats are not built for the purpose of fire-fighting; they were never intended to cope with such an outbreak as that which occurred yesterday; but they might be useful in protecting threatened vessels from the holocaust while the firefloats were engaged at the centre of the trouble. How the opposition to the purchase of an additional firefloat could be sustained in face of what was witnessed in the harbour yesterday we cannot attempt to imagine. We may, as His Excellency the Governor has suggested, look to our industrial enterprises for our future prosperity, but we cannot on any account neglect or starve our shipping interests, which have been the means, practically the sole means, of advancing the port of Hongkong to the position it holds to-day. If the protective appliances at the command of the harbour authorities are inefficient or inadequate one definite result may be expected in the enhanced premia demanded by the marine fire insurance companies. For their own sake, and knowing the exact state of affairs, the shipping companies will deem it the soundest policy in the long run to submit to the increased rates charged by the insurance companies as the natural result of the increased risks which have to be underwritten. Then who will ultimately pay that enhanced insurance premium? Not the shipowners, not the merchants who will be mulcted in higher cargo rates, not the middlemen who invariably keep a sharp lookout for No. 1, but the consumers, the individual who is probably least able to carry the added burden which has been placed on his shoulders. The cost of a new firefloat is placed at 50,000; has any reader who is gifted with the mathematical bent, any idea what an advance of one-eighth or a quarter per cent. in the fire insurance premia would mean to the people of Hongkong, the port which as some are never tired of declaring is the premier tonnage port in the world? Fortunately, the working out of that problem would be a waste of time, for the acquisition of an additional firefloat is assured, and the event of yesterday has proved the wisdom of the Government's proposal.

THE STOCKS.

(9th October.)

Some few years ago, when an epidemic of crime seemed to prevail in Hongkong, the Government, obtaining the advice of the Chinese as to the best method of dealing with their recalcitrant compatriots, suggested that the Magistrates should judiciously exercise the powers conferred upon them by law to sentence certain convicted prisoners to undergo exposure in the stocks. The real object of this punishment was, of course, not that the prisoner should be tortured by being

leg-bound for an indefinite period, but that he should "lose face" in the eyes of his compatriots. That was an even more terrible punishment than if the prisoner had been sentenced to a lengthy period of imprisonment, for any kudos which he might have gained as the result of his clever roguery was forgotten in the hilarity created by the appearance of the erstwhile bold offender as the ridiculous imitation of a trussed fowl. Undoubtedly, the introduction of the stocks served at the outset as a decided deterrent to the commission of those petty crimes, which, although of no great moment in themselves, led to wider ventures and more deliberate infractions of the law. The imposition of the stocks on convicted offenders was, as stated, entirely in the discretion of the presiding Magistrate. Unfortunately the Magistrates, after a time seem to have exercised little or no discretion in the matter whatever, but sentenced all and sundry to so many weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. As a matter of fact, the habitual criminal recognised that the disgrace of exposure to the public gaze had lost much of its stigma; for the simple reason that the Magistrates in their craze to employ an antediluvian form of punishment were utterly regardless of the seriousness of the offence committed, the circumstances which had led to its commission, or the status of the offender. The consideration of how the prisoner's health would be affected by exposure in the stocks for six hours on end never entered into the question at all. After a time, as the result of representations from the higher authorities, there was a marked reduction in the number of cases sentenced to condemnation by public obloquy, but even now the Magistrates seem unable to determine the exact quality of crime that should entitle the offender to exposure in the stocks. The fact should be emphasised that the stocks were not introduced with the object of submitting law-breakers to torture; the sole idea was that the spirit of bravado might be quenched by the rain of ridicule, and that those of criminal tendencies might have their ultimate fate brought home to them. Yet the Magistrates, absolutely ignoring the condition of a prisoner's health, and regardless of the extreme pain and danger resulting from prolonged incarceration in the stocks—the prisoner being kept in an immovable position for hours and subjected to the rough and, it is to be feared, occasionally brutal handling of an imported Sikh policeman—continued to impose the six hours' stocks in case after case, irrespective of the fact that in many instances the punishment was far in excess of the crime, and implanted in the unfortunate prisoners the seeds of disease which could never be eradicated. Time and again we have protested against the exposure of miserably clad, oilies for six consecutive hours in the middle of winter. None who have seen the poor emaciated wretches, wearing nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and squatting on the flagstones, shivering with cold on a bleak day in January, could restrain his sympathy for their fate. If that was not torture, it would be difficult to define the term. But apart from that, the wholesale infliction of the stocks was repugnant to Chinese feeling; it offended the susceptibilities of the best of the race in Hongkong; it was a source of constant irritation, and little wonder. The stocks, when all is said and done, is a barbarism in a British Colony—a relic of medieval punishment and therefore an egregious anachronism in the twentieth century. Besides cruelly undermining the constitution of the sturdy, they render the first offender against the law callous and apured, and convert into habitual criminals those who have made it may be, a momentary lapse. That the efficacy of the stocks as a deterrent to crime has not been proved seems evident from the fact that the Government have just introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill amending the Ordinance which confers on Magistrates the power of sentencing prisoners to the stocks. The Bill consists of a single clause but those who can make head or tail of it are gifted with an abnormal perception. Under this Bill—for which no "objects and reasons" are given—it is laid down that prisoners shall not be sentenced to the stocks when the offence is punishable by a fine, and even when the law permits it if the prisoner shall not be sentenced for a longer period in the stocks than four hours. How this will work out in practice it is impossible to conceive. The power of sentencing any and every case to the stocks is withdrawn from the Magistrates, but now, so far as we can see, they will probably find themselves violating the law if they sentence to the stocks any prisoner except those convicted under an extremely limited class of offences. What is wanted, and what this Bill does not contain, is a definite list of the offences the penalty for which will include exposure to the stocks. It should be laid down how long a prisoner may be fettered in public one time, how long he should be compelled to sit motionless and cramped on the ground. As the Bill stands, the intention would appear to be to abrogate the power of sending thieves, street snatchers, tricksters, of every description, swindlers, shoplifters and all that kind of to the stocks. If that be so, well and good; but what are the Magistrates to understand from the terms of this Bill, introduced without a word of explanation and unaccompanied even by the formal "objects and reasons" to which we had become familiar. We submit that the class of offences we have enumerated, and others, such as house-breaking and a host of other crimes and misdemeanours which will occur to the reader, are the very offences that should carry the penalty of the stocks—that is, if the stocks

are to be retained. But if the value of the stocks has vanished then they should be abolished off the face of the Colony. The Government seem to think that the stocks have outlived their day of usefulness; then why adopt this miserable subterfuge of amending the original Ordinance so that it is rendered inoperative instead of taking the stocks by the horns and settling the matter definitely once and for all?

SIDELIGHTS ON AMOY AND SWATOW CUSTOMS AFFAIRS.

Of all the trade reports which we receive from every conceivable source there are few which compare in interest with those issued under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. There are invariably alive with quiet, dispassionate, on-out-of-the-way themes, on customs and conditions that have either passed away or only prevail in an emaciated form. The curious knowledge which the Commissioners acquire in their off moments is sandwiched between the price of raw commodities and the value of the Haikwan tax. They never seem to be content unless their reports and figures relating to the subject in hand are brightened by side reflections and deft comments which are certain to catch the eye and secure the reader's attention. If only some of our British consuls would adopt the same spirit then, possibly, we might manage to flounder through the batches of consular blue-books, which periodically arrive from London, but they seldom or never excite a faintest brilliant exception, which they have been appointed to the place of the Customs Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs we have just received the quinquennial Native Customs reports and returns. What adds special interest to these reports is the fact that they cover the first quinquennial period since the taking over of the Native Customs by the Foreign Department, under the terms of the Peace Treaty of 1901. We have dwelt on the amount of curious learning which these reports generally display, but for some reason or other, the Acting Commissioner at Canton has decided on this occasion to be severely matter of fact; indeed, he is almost as "laconic" as a telegraphic despatch. But the Amoy Commissioner, Mr. Cecil A. V. Bowra, staunchly upholds the old tradition. He has a "Note on early history of trade and Customs at Amoy," which is almost fascinating. When Zaitun, "the great port of Chinese trade with the West in the Middle Ages," a port which has disappeared, and that "no complete history of the site," Amoy was only one of Marco Polo's "isles of the ocean." Mr. Bowra proceeds: "It was sparsely populated, and the prey of the native pirate and the Japanese sea-rover. Its link as a place of commercial exchange was said to be coincident with the arrival of the foreign vessels early in the 15th century, the establishment of the Dutch trading posts in Formosa, and the consolidation of the Koxinga power. In the throes with which the mainland was convulsed during the expiring years of the Ming, foreign trade naturally found that it could best be carried on in the port governed by the strong hands of the Koxinga family, the Zaitun, or Hainan, trade, which had been steadily shifting here, the Amoy approach and the natural advantages of the harbour soon won appreciation, and here the trade has remained." It is interesting to learn that foreign trade under the new conditions was ushered in by the Portuguese, soon after their first arrival at Canton in 1516, but as indicative of the official policy it is recorded that some 90 Chinese merchants were beheaded at Amoy in 1547 for the offence of trading with foreigners. This was followed by the Portuguese, "trading from Manila," where no less than 20,000 Chinese were located. It was not till 1680 that Amoy finally fell into the hands of the Manchou Government, but by that time Amoy had grown from an "isle of the ocean" to a port of considerable importance, with the result that its Customs House was the most lucrative in the province. From 1727, when the interdiction on foreign trade was withdrawn, "until the opening of the Foreign Customs House in Amoy, 1861, and the gradual replacing of the junk traffic by foreign sailing ships and steamers, must have been the halcyon days of the Native Customs. From 1861 onwards the Foreign Customs reaped the profits; the Native Customs led a quiet and enfeebled existence, little observed or cared for by the foreigner and the commerce which he fostered until, in 1901, much that was mysterious and obscure was to be thrown upon its history by the passing of the Native Customs to the control of the Foreign Customs, an arrangement by which the parent in its age fell to the care of the thriving child." When the Foreign Customs took over the Native staff employed in one capacity or another numbered 294; many were drones or pensioners, the representatives of dead incumbents; some only came on duty for a month at the time; others never appeared on the scene at all except to draw their emoluments. The entire force collected practically went to pay the staff. Three months after the new system had been inaugurated the staff of 294 was reduced to 76; within twelve months it was down to 54 and the salary list was reduced by one-half. To-day the staff stands at 25 persons, and the revenue has increased from 24,484 Hk. taels in 1901 to 67,644 Hk. taels last year, in spite of an enlarged duty-free list and other abatements. Mr. Bowra, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, the Native Customs were found to be in very much the same condition as those at Amoy. The staff totalled 117 persons, some of whom had bought their positions. By death or retirement the staff had fallen in 1905 to 98 and in that year there was a grand sweep when it was curtailed to 37. But the Native Customs at Swatow have not fared so well. They have done at Amoy and Foochow, and Mr. Smith enters into an explanation of the reasons for its rather unsatisfactory returns. He remarks: "One great cause is that steam year by year is more than taking the place of sail, and that the risk against storm and piracy of junks cannot be covered by insurance. Cheap freights by subsidised Japanese steamers to Hongkong, Foochow, and Formosa are rapidly decreasing the junk trade, with these places the decline of the sugar trade, too, referred to in the Maritime trade reports for 1905 and 1906—affects the Chin'g Kuan dues and duties, for when in former days native sugar, paying an export duty was sent to places on the coast, now the foreign refined article, already duty-paid at the Maritime Customs, takes its place. In fact, the gradual adoption of goods of foreign origin in preference to the native product is constantly spreading to new out-of-the-way fields, and is responsible, to a great extent, for the small revenue returns. Again, the decline in the demand for native goods for places on the coast decreases the importation of such goods into Swatow, for this place is a great distributing centre and junction for all sorts of commerce; and although several industries have begun and are about to commence locally,

such cannot for some time visibly affect the revenue. The increased preference for foreign goods has already limited the importation of the Chinese article; thereby depriving the junk trade of one of its many commodities fast reverting to steamers holds. Large Canton junks, which formerly put in regular appearances here, now almost cease to arrive." And so Swatow lingers on waiting for better days. We have said and quoted enough to show the exceptionally interesting character of these quinquennial reports, which go to prove how greatly the Chinese Empire has benefited by the direction of the Customs by foreigners. Some of the older generation of Chinese times, serves may lament the days that are gone when they could draw their salaries without bugging from their houses, but the change has been for the edification of the masses generally and the betterment of social conditions.

THE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINESE RESIDENTS.

(10th October.)

Among the many changes which have been inaugurated under the present régime in Hongkong none is more noteworthy than the evident desire of Government House to come into closer touch with the native population through the medium of the leading representatives of the Chinese community. It may have been a false and foolish idea to entertain, but certainly there was a general impression abroad that the previous administration was antagonistic to the Chinese as a body, and as a matter of fact, it was at times as if a conspiracy of neglect and indifference had been entered into to discourage the undoubted legitimate aspirations of those whose labours and contributions to the general prosperity of the Colony had earned for them the honour, if not the right, of official recognition. When functions of any importance took place at the official residence of His Excellency the Governor the Chinese community was severely ignored. When distinguished Chinese statesmen visited the Colony and were received at Government House, the Chinese element was rigorously excluded from the list of invitations. Even on State occasions when it might have been thought that Chinese residents had quite as valid a claim to receive an official invitation as any clerk in an office, the Chinese, who had helped to build up the trade of the port, and whose financial power and local interests were of the first importance to Hongkong, found themselves left out in the cold. To all intents and purposes a policy of ostracism was followed, as if it were the purpose of the administration to keep the Chinese in their proper place, subservient to the very people who would probably require their financial assistance on the day after the fair. Viceroy Shum, probably knowing the condition of things, rejected the hospitality of Government House, when passing through Hongkong on his way to Peking. Viceroy Fu accepted the invitation to lunch with the Governor, and was presented to a number of Europeans in whom he had no interest and with whom he could not even converse. There was a sprinkling of Chinese at the reception to Viceroy Chang, but whether they could be regarded as really representative of the Chinese community in Hongkong is a matter of opinion. All along we have maintained that the action of the Government in steadily ignoring the existence of the Chinese in Hongkong was not merely bad policy but was fraught with danger to the well-being of the Colony. It is all very well to say that the Chinese have simply followed the lead of the Europeans who have established themselves in business in Hongkong. That may or may not be so—in our opinion it is not entirely so—but the fact cannot be disguised that without Chinese backing, Chinese influence, and Chinese sympathy to aid and abet, almost any European in Hongkong could not possibly have reached the honourable position they now occupy. Where would Hongkong be without its Chinese compradors, its native banks and mercantile houses? The barren rock would be still more sterile were they to pack up their goods and return to their own country. Are these, then, the people systematically to slight as if they were of no account, and to legislate against as if they were a menace to the community? For, to be sure, Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor, is not a Governor who will not be bound by groundless prejudices. The Colonial Secretary, the other day, jocularly referred to the red tape in his office—and there is many a true word said in jest; but if we are to judge by the actions of His Excellency the Governor, since his arrival in Hongkong there has been a sudden evocation of red tape and all that pertains to it. Last night when His Excellency, Lord Li, the newly appointed Minister for China to the Court of St. James, was entertained to dinner at Government House, the majority, or, at all events, a large proportion of the guests invited to meet the distinguished diplomat was composed of his fellow-countrymen, which was, possibly, one of the best compliments that could have been offered to His Excellency. No attempt had been made, as sometimes happened in former days, to differentiate between those Chinese who hold a sort of official position, and those merchants whose whole life and energy is linked up with the affairs of the Colony. Here was an innovation which betokens the new spirit that has entered Government House, and we believe there are few, outside that comparatively narrow circle which is weighed down by musty prejudice and saturated with moth-eaten traditions, who will not acclaim the new order of things which a wise and broad-minded Governor has introduced into the social conditions of the Colony. How can the Government treat the people better than through those of their compatriots whose industry and intelligence have brought them to the forefront of commercial life? This is no place for the exhibition of class or caste pride; it is pre-eminently a business centre where every man has to fight his own battles, so that he has no time to erect barriers between himself and the hot-pot. If there is a section of the general community which would arrogate to itself special privileges, then it has no manner of right to be in Hongkong at all, and the sooner it betakes itself to a more congenial climate the better will it be for the Colony. His Excellency's recognition and tacit admission that the Chinese community in Hongkong is to every respect worthy of being received at Government House—which it contributes to maintain and whose portals many of the best of the race have never crossed—are thoroughly in line with what we had been led to expect of Sir Frederick Lugard, and are an excellent augury for the success of an administration which has begun so auspiciously.

THE COUNCIL IN COMMITTEE.

(11th October.)

Without the utterance of a single superfluous word, the members of the Legislative Council, at yesterday's meeting, adopted the Appropriation Bill, which hands over to the control of the executive departments a sum approximately five million dollars. The Government, therefore, despite the criticisms of the unofficial members, had their way in every matter appearing on the Estimates, and for a twelvemonth

their anxieties regarding the all-ude of three who represent the taxpayers generally, in the dominant. It was not to be wondered at, in these circumstances, that in submitting the minor Bill which preceded the Appropriation Bill, the Government should manifest a spirit of eagerness to meet the wishes of those who had amendments to offer, and where concessions to non-official opinion could be made without affecting the principle of the measures presented, the Government never hesitated to adopt the conciliatory course. There was a fine air of abnegation about the Attorney-General's remarks, when he related how he had approved of the changes proposed by the Shanghai committee which had been appointed to consider the terms of the Bill to amend the Hongkong Companies Ordinance and had incorporated them in the Bill. It was as if he had denounced the suggestion that the good thing could come out of a bad bush. Mr. Hewitt made the point that the immediate effect of the working of the Ordinance as amended would be the diminution in the amount of the probate duty collected by the Government of Hongkong. That is to say, that, whereas under the old Ordinance the estate of a Shanghai shareholder holding shares in a company registered in Hongkong had to pay probate duty on the value of the shares registered in the Colony, the new Ordinance dealt away with that obligation and leaves it to the consular authorities at Shanghai to collect the dues. Mr. Keswick very justly remarked that in any event the duty was paid to the Crown, but that it is small satisfaction to Hongkong. We contribute enough towards the maintenance of "our sovereign lord the King, his Crown and dignity" when we pay a quarter of our dwindling revenue towards the upkeep of a regular troop station in the Colony. However, the residents in the British Settlement in Shanghai can succeed in diverting a portion of Hongkong's loss to their own purposes we may console ourselves with the reflection that after all it is no loss what a friend gets. But it was delightful to note how the Colonial Treasurer, usually so reticent when the question before the Council does not affect his grip on the money-bag, hastily broke into the informal discussion. Although the Bill actually proposed to withdraw from him a portion of the unearned increment which periodically flows into the coffers of the treasury, he proved that it is possible to be generous even in one's justness. He thought it exceedingly unfair that property in Hongkong should be charged probate duty in Hongkong, and we have not the slightest doubt such property will be duly appreciated in the North. As the matter stands it is left to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to decide whether the point which he submitted should be pressed when the Bill comes up for the third reading. On the question whether it was advisable to limit the power vested in the Magistrates to impose punishment by exposure in the stocks, an interesting and entirely unexpected discussion arose. The second reading of the Bill had been moved and seconded, and His Excellency the Governor had actually put the question of the vote to the Council, when Mr. Keswick decided to express his views on the results that might be anticipated were the Bill to become law. Mr. Keswick reminded the Council that His Excellency the Governor was a stranger to Hongkong and, therefore, could not understand the conditions under which we in Hongkong have to live, and could have no conception of the status of those who committed crimes. He also reminded the Attorney-General that he also was a new comrade to the Colony, and that only with the Bill through the accident of his official position. Mr. Keswick himself, however, is a comparatively new arrival in Hongkong, and he is the latest addition to the unofficial members at the Council table. But that is beside the point. The whole question is whether the punishment of the stocks should be left absolutely to the discretion of the Magistrates, who in their zeal to suppress crime might take advantage of the power to employ the measure indiscriminately to beggars and burglars, as if there was no distinction in crime. The result of such lack of consideration, want of care to make the punishment fit the crime, had reduced the punishment of the stocks to an absurdity. Mr. Keswick's argument that only rogues and vagabonds were sentenced to exposure in the stocks will not hold water, for we know of several cases where respectable Chinese have made a slip, not necessarily of a serious character, have been thoughtfully subjected to the stocks, and the stocks, in the consequence that their entire future has been blighted. The suggestion that Hongkong should continue to place reliance in the stocks because Shanghai found it necessary to re-introduce the bamboo and the cage, as it was found that the abrogation of these punishments led to an enormous increase in crime, does not enter into the question at all. As a matter of fact the penalties of the bamboo and the cage have been abolished by Imperial decree, and it is only because the Attorney-General at Shanghai dares to fly in the face of justice that they continue to exist in Shanghai. We believe it quite possible that Mr. Keswick will still be able to admire our Chinese fellow-subjects who have emancipated themselves from the old style of things, even if they do object to the imposition of a punishment which is nothing more or less than a survival of barbaric days and whose efficacy as a deterrent is, at best, extremely doubtful. If it has not been already proved absolutely beyond question, any case, his views were not supported and the Bill has now been passed into law, so that many poor wretches who have done nothing more than infringe the least of our local by-laws will be spared this winter the cruelty of suffering public exposure for a misdemeanour which might be adequately punished by the imposition of a trifling fine. With regard to the Sedition Publications Ordinance there can be no doubt that it is only because the Attorney-General will hear cases brought under the new Ordinance. The Attorney-General expressed his belief that in no event could a case involving a prosecution for the publication of seditious matter be tried before a Magistrate, but any ambiguity which might have existed as to the correct interpretation of the Ordinance was effectually removed by the addition of a new clause which made it clear that a conviction under the Ordinance could only be passed by the Supreme Court. With these measures passed the Legislative Council has now little of importance to consider, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the back has been broken of the work intended to be brought forward this year.

No Kwong, a salesman, employed by a firm in Des Voeux Road West, who is known to the police as "the biggest gambler in South China," was captured last Thursday night with seven other men in a raid executed by Sergeant Ais, at the Kennedy Town cattle depot. The gambling outfit was seized. At No. 7 Police Station, however, they were removed, the prisoners were released on bail—the salesman for the sum of \$50 and the remainder \$20 each. On Friday morning, the salesman, who was charged with being the runner of a gaming house, did not put in an appearance when the case was called and his bail was estimated. The other Mr. Haselwood, fined \$50 for gambling.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Mr. MOUTRIE, JR., COMMITS SUICIDE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th October, 2.50 p.m.

Mr. Moutrie, Junior, committed suicide here to-day.

Deceased shot himself with a revolver.

SECRETARY TAFT'S VISIT.

STEAMER DELAYED AT JAPAN.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI TO-MORROW.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th October, 12.50 p.m.

The Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*, by which Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, is travelling, has been delayed. It is expected that the Minister and party will arrive here to-morrow.

The programme for the reception of the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, American Secretary of State for War and a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at Shanghai was arranged as follows: The Hon. L. K. Willey, Judge of the United States Court for China, met Secretary Taft at Yokohama and accompanied him to Shanghai. The *Minnesota* will be met by the U. S. S. *Villalobos*, which will convey the party to Shanghai, after which the party will proceed to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wharf at 1 p.m. and the Taft party will proceed to the American Consulate General.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. Taft will perform the opening ceremony at the New Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, when Taft, Y. C. Tong is to attend on behalf of the Viceroy and deliver an address. Next, the visitor is to meet the Executive Committee of the American Association of China at Mr. H. B. Moore's residence, 33 Hard Road, at 3.15 p.m. A reception, by the leading Chinese residents, will follow at 4 p.m. at the Yu Yuen Gardens; after which a reception at 7.30 p.m. for dinner at 8 will be given to Mr. Taft at the Astor House, under the auspices of the American Association; and it is known that Secretary Taft is to deliver an important speech during the evening. As the *Minnesota* will leave early next morning Mr. Taft will return to Wooning the same evening, going on board the *Villalobos* at 10 p.m.

BOXERS DEFEATED.

FIGHTING AT NA-NAN-FU.

OVER A HUNDRED REBELS REPORTED SLAIN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th October, 12.50 p.m.

It is reported that the Imperial troops have been in conflict with an armed band of Boxers at Na-nan-fu. Over one hundred Boxers were slain.

TAFT AT SHANGHAI.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MINNESOTA."

MISERABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th October, 12.25 p.m.

The Great Northern Company's Steamship *Minnesota*, with the United States Secretary of War, Mr. W. H. Taft, and party on board has arrived.

The weather is miserable, heavy rain falling.

MR. TAFT'S RECEPTION.

Y.M.C.A. FUNCTIONS.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th October, 4 p.m.

Mr. Secretary Taft, on landing at Shanghai, was received by a guard of honour composed of American Volunteers attached to Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The distinguished visitor and party proceeded to the Y.M.C.A., where the trust deeds of the new building which has been erected for the members of the Chinese branch of the Association were handed over to his custody.

Mr. Taft thereafter attended a reception of representatives of the Chinese community.

MONGOLIA.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO PROVINCES.

PRINCE SU APPOINTED SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Peking (via Canton), 8th October.

An Imperial decree has been issued directing that Mongolia be divided into provinces.

Prince Su, the Present Minister of the Board of Civil Affairs, is to be despatched to Mongolia as a Special Commissioner.

MR. TAFT IN SHANGHAI.

SOLVING THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

THE "CHINA FOR THE CHINESE" POLICY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th October, 12.20 p.m.

Mr. Secretary Taft delivered an important speech at the banquet which was given in his honour by the members of the American Association last night.

In the course of his address Mr. Taft referred to the rumours regarding America's intentions with respect to the Philippine Islands, and, in a vigorous and emphatic outburst, unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that it would be one of the grossest violations of the implied obligations undertaken by the United States Government to any other Power in the world.

He expressed himself in favour of the "open-door" policy in China, and upheld the necessity for currency reform in the Middle Kingdom.

On the question of the "China for the Chinese" policy, Mr. Taft maintained that such an aim would best find legitimate expression through the medium of administrative reforms.

In conclusion, the Secretary of War eulogised the reforms which had been introduced into the Consular Service, and particularly that which had led to the establishment of the United States Court for China.

Mr. Taft strongly advocated the erection in Shanghai of buildings which would be in consonance with the dignity and importance both of the Court and of the Consulate.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE.

OFFICE "BOY" COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Cheng Hing, an office "boy," employed by Messrs Cooper and Company, of 34, Wyndham Street, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, last Thursday, charged with forging a cheque for \$1,167, in the name of F. J. Kangs, his employer, on the 16th September, and with attempting to cash the cheque.

Detective Sergeant Watt conducted the case on behalf of the police. The accused, who pleaded not guilty to the charges, was unrepresented.

William David Weston, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said he remembered the police calling at the Bank on the morning of the 16th ulto, in reference to a forged cheque, which was produced. The cheque form, he stated, was from a cheque book issued to Mr. F. J. Kangs by the Bank. Witness explained to the Court the process in vogue at the Bank when a Chinaman presents a cheque, which he wants to cash. The cheque, he said, is handed to a shroff, who delivers it to the ledger clerk. The latter issues a receipt in exchange for the cheque and on this the money is paid over. On the 16th ulto, accused presented a cheque at the bank. Witness suspected it to be a forgery and called Mr. Kangs and later the police.

His Worship—Can you say if the cheque is a forgery?—Yes, it is.

F. J. Kangs, the manager of Messrs. Cooper and Company, stated that accused was employed in his office. On the 16th ulto, he was called to the Hongkong Bank to inspect a cheque which was made out in his name. That cheque, he declared, was a forgery. On examining his cheque book witness found one of the forms missing. He was in the habit of keeping his cheque book in his safe, the keys of which he carried about with him. Witness said accused arrested, when he was searched several sheets of tracing paper were found on him. He knew accused could write and read English, and identified the writing on the forged cheque as that of the accused, who had been in his employ for two years.

His Worship—Have you ever sent him to the Bank?—Yes.

Did you send him to the Bank on this occasion?—I had no occasion to.

Chen Kam Foo, a shroff, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, spoke as to receiving a cheque from the accused one morning in September. Witness later handed him a receipt in exchange for the cheque, which accused endorsed in the name of "Lui Yau Mun." Receiving the cheque from the accused he (witness) placed it in the cheque box.

Five other witnesses were examined, one of whom spoke as to calling out a name, which the accused answered, and being present when he was arrested.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and the accused was committed for trial.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

APPEAL TO SIR CHENG TUNG LIANG CHENG.

[From A Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th October.

Lau Shio Cheuk and others of the Shareholders' Association, and Kwong Kam Chun, one of the directors of the company, have again wired to Sir Liang, ex-minister to America, to the following effect:—"To Mr. Chan, the president of the Shanghai Telegraph Office."

"Please inform Sir Liang Chia Tung that the chaotic affairs of the company cannot be regulated without him. The affairs of this company are identical with the affairs of the State. Therefore, both the officials and the people are earnestly expecting him. When we read the telegram that he was coming, we were very glad. Soon after this, we received the intelligence that he had to proceed to the capital; we were quite disappointed. The directors and shareholders had, on the 3rd inst., telegraphed to the Minister of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and the Board of Foreign Affairs, to postpone his (Sir Liang's) calling at the capital. Kindly ask him to come at once. All his instructions will be perfectly obeyed. We are all imploring and awaiting him."

POPULAR CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE SHAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Unforeseen circumstances having made it imperative that a suitable building should be found for the well-known Shamens' Institute at Wanchai, the energetic chairman of the Mission, the Rev. J. W. France, immediately set about to secure the necessary funds to build a suitable institute elsewhere. The first prominent step towards this was made last Thursday evening, when a concert was given at the City Hall, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard, whilst Mrs. F. H. May kindly undertook to arrange the programme. Under most favourable auspices it was, therefore, not surprising to find that a big gathering had assembled to listen to what proved to be one of the most successful concerts that has been held for some time in the Colony. The many naval and military uniforms of the officers attached to the "China Station," who were present amongst the audience, gave proof of the hearty approval of the scheme.

Receiving from the United States the opening part—Mrs. Garrett's solo—"My love is like a red, red rose" was delightfully rendered by such proved singers as Mrs. Bellios, Mrs. Kew, Mrs. Perkins and Messrs. E. B. Ayris, S. Moore, E. S. Carruthers, and P. B. Dowbiggin. Rev. M. Longridge in two songs—"The Night" (F. Lambert) and "Myra" (G. Glusman) by a generous use of his fine voice gained the hearty appreciation of the audience. Chorus—"Schae" was played by Mr. Desmaux Fuller with an intensity of expression that appealed to every lover of music present. A great reception was accorded to Mrs. Bellios for her singing of "A Summer Night," and the applause was so prolonged that an encore was expected. Gollerup's cello solo "Romance" was given with true artistic precision and effect by Mr. G. Keenig. Miss Ella Rowe issued a tragic force into the recitation "The Progress of Mankind," a piece that is by no means easy to utter. Two very popular items in the second part were the dancing of the Highland Fling by Mr. A. N. Fraser, R.A.M.C., assisted by Piper R. C. Moore, and the Irish Jig by Miss Ella Rowe, the artists giving a clever exposition of the art of Terpsichore. Very humorous was Mr. R. C. Moore's musical sketch, "The Family Party," and it was undoubtedly one of the smartest turns he has given during his stay in the Colony. The duties of the stewards were performed by the truly British apprentices from the sailing vessels now in the harbour very characteristically, and they certainly proved themselves everybody's friend. They were J. Watson, L. Goodwin, S. P. Lyndhurst, R. P. Chapman, C. W. Foster, W. Mogridge, B. V. Alder, H. Saul, W. Medcalf, R. Cheverton-Brown, F. J. Lewis, S. V. Elphie, S. Robinson and J. Sizer, S. P. Lawhill.

A GREAT ARMY FOR CHINA.

THIRTY-SIX DIVISIONS—ON PAPER.

The Board of Army Affairs has recently memorialised the Throne on the subject of the re-organization of the Chinese army. The new defunct *Ling-shih*, or the Council of Army Re-organization, in conjunction with the Board of War had determined that the provinces should within the shortest period of time possible create among themselves thirty-six divisions of the new army. Steps have so far been taken by most of the provinces to enlist and form a new army according to the lines laid down by the said *Ling-shih*.

Between Chihli and Hupeh seven divisions are reported to have been already raised. Other provinces have also done more or less in the same direction. At the beginning of the current year, the Board of Army Affairs obtained the sanction of the Throne to establish a "short course" military school, to which the provinces will be allowed to send their young cadets to receive a course of military education, embracing a term of two years and a half. On graduation these young cadets will assist the provinces in forming their respective territorial armies.

The thirty-six divisions when formed will be distributed as follows: The Metropolitan district will have four divisions; Chihli two divisions; Shan-tung one division; Kwang-shi two divisions (Shantung and Kwang-shi are allowed three years to carry out the scheme); Kwangtung one division, to be created within four years; Anhui, Kiangsu, Honan and Hubei are each to have one division, to be created within four years; Hupeh two divisions, to be created within three years; Chekiang and Fokien are each to have one division to be created within two years; Kwangtung two divisions and Kwang-shi one, to be created within five years; Yunnan two divisions, to be created within five years; Kweichow one division to be created within five years; Szechuen three divisions, to be created within three years; (the Board of Finance and Army Affairs will undertake to provide funds for the creation and the maintenance of one of the three divisions); Shaanxi and Shensi are each to have one division within three years; Kassei two divisions, (the former is allowed five and the latter three years); Jehol one division, to be created within four years; Fengtien, Kirin and Heilongkiang each one division, which must be raised within two years. If the above scheme is carried out China will have after five years an efficient army of a million men strong.

THE GYMNASIA

LAST MEETING OF THE SEASON.

Patrons: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; His Excellency Maj.-Genl. R. G. Browne, C.B.; Commodore R. H. S. Stokell, R.N.

Committee: The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), The Hon. Mr. F. H. Russell, Major Parker, Messrs. G. H. Ross, E. P. White, G. K. Hall, Brutton, D. McDonald, and Captain Thompson.

Judge: Mr. C. H. Ross.

Landscaper: Major Parker.

Starter: Mr. H. P. White.

Timekeeper: Mr. J. Patterson.

Book-keeper and Treasurer: Mr. R. F. C. Master.

Splendid weather conditions favoured the last Gymkhana of the season at Happy Valley last Saturday. When the first race commenced at 5 p.m. the gathering that had assembled within the enclosure was a large one, numerous ladies being present. The Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment provided excellent music much to the delight of the spectators. Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Ogle, A.D.C., and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, private secretary, arrived on the grounds after the Ladies' Nomination Race. As usual the viceregal party was welcomed with a bar of the National Anthem played by the Regimental Band. Their Excellencies followed the races with much interest and remained till the conclusion of the afternoon's proceedings.

Results of the races are appended:—

1. 3.00 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. All China ponies. Catch weight to 10.11.6 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffin allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. A winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup will be presented by Commodore R. H. S. Stokell, R.N., to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 152 lb. (Owner) 1
Mr. Godfrey Master's Atrial, 146 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 159 lb. (Dupree) 3
Pari-mutuel: \$7.40. Time: 2.10.25.
Sweeps: 1st \$141.75; 2nd \$4.50; 3rd \$20.25.
At the conclusion of the race Dupree (Coxcomb) lodged a protest against Blue Nile (G. C. C. Master) on the ground that Blue Nile fouled Coxcomb at the beginning of the race near the three-quarter mile post. The Gymkhana Committee assembled to consider the protest, which was over-ruled. By this decision the Gymkhana Club Cup was won outright by Blue Nile.

2. 3.30 p.m.—ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE.—For China ponies which have run and not won at gymkhana meetings this season. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffin 1906-07 allowed, 7 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Manchurian Chief, 152 lb. (W. G. Clarke) 1
Mr. Medico's Nigel, 143 lb. (Dupree) 2
Mr. W. B. Bladde's Zepher, 155 lb. (Gegg) 3
Mr. Brutton's Septima, 154 lb. (Brutton) 4
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's No Wanchee, 145 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 5
Mr. A. Morley's Southdown, 149 lb. (Morley) 6
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 152 lb. (Roberts) 7
Time: 1.58.11.
Pari-mutuel: \$19.50.
Sweeps: 1st \$362.25; 2nd \$103.50; 3rd \$51.75.

3. 3.40 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—Gentlemen to start dismounted at a given point. On the word "go" mount and ride over a paper "water" jump to their nomination-trix who will in the meantime have been given hats to trim. Gentlemen will dismount shortly before reaching their nomination-trix. When hats are trimmed ladies will assist gentlemen to put them on. Gentlemen will then mount and ride home over a course which will be indicated and which will include a paper hurdle and through a screen. Hats and trimming will be provided by the Club. Time limit for hat trimming 4 minutes. Points for pace and hat trimming. Hats must be worn when passing winning post and if dropped or knocked off or removed must be picked up or replaced before backing or riding his pony over or through any obstacle will be disqualified. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club. No whips or spurs allowed. Ladies are requested to provide their own needles and cotton. Post entries.

W. F. Dupree nominated by Miss Mansfield 1
R. F. C. Master nominated by Miss Master 2
At the conclusion of this race the Governor accompanied by Lady Lugard and suite arrived.

4. 4.10 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—Handicap. For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Hon. Mr. H. Kewick, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Before the start Jordan was thrown off his mount. Homicide running out of the course into Wong-pai-chong Road. Gegg secured a popular win on Off Chance, the pony's first victory on the local turf.

Mr. E. A. Hankey's Off Chance, 149 lbs. (Gegg) 1
Mr. Rolason's Minnoch, 144 lbs. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. W. G. Clague's Lucifer, 146 lbs. (W. G. Clarke) 3
Mr. C. Paul Chater's Rust, 154 lbs. (Dupree) 4
Mr. G. E. Morell's Homicide (late Petard), 140 lbs. (Jordan) 5
Mr. Robert's Velocity, 149 lbs. (Roberts) 6
Time: 1.16.25.
Pari-mutuel: \$20.30.
Sweeps: 1st \$555.50; 2nd \$153; 3rd \$76.50.

5. 4.40 p.m.—TEXT PEDDING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both sexes as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winners of

this event at the first two gymkhanas this season to count marks scored by them at this meeting towards aggregate only. Moments presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of winners at the first two gymkhana meetings this season. Entrance fee \$5. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd. Post entries.

G. C. C. Moxon (1)
Marshall (2)
29 points each.

Mr. C. H. Ross won the Cup by points for the season.

6. 5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by H. N. Mody, Esq., and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 152 lb. (G. C. C. Master) 1
Mr. Godfrey Master's Atrial, 146 lb. (R. F. C. Master) 2
Mr. Brutton's Septima, 148 lb. (Brutton) 3
Pari-mutuel: \$15.30.
Sweeps: 1st \$58.50; 2nd \$17.00; 3rd \$8.50.

7. 5.20 p.m.—ULTRA-PULSA FLAT RACE.—About 350 yards. For China ponies. Ponies will be drawn for and will be ridden by riders drawing the corresponding numbers to those of the ponies on the programme. Drawing will take place on the course in front of the Judges' Box immediately before the race. The owner of the first pony home to give the rider \$5. Rider last pony to give the owner \$5. Entrance fee \$5. Prize presented by J. Patterson Esq. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

"Presented Prize" will go to the rider, the entrance fees to the owner of the first pony. No competitor may ride his own pony—if by chance he draws his own pony he must exchange with some other competitor.

Mr. G. C. C. Master's Drayos (1)
Mr. W. S. Dupree's Pathan (2)
Mr. A. Morley's Southdown (Owner) 3
Mr. G. Marshall's The Puddler (Owner) 4
Pari-mutuel: \$6.60.
Sweeps: 1st \$58.10; 2nd \$17.00; 3rd \$8.50.

FROM THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.
TO MY BROKER.

Although my personal acquaintance with you may be limited, Sir, is of a rather limited nature, I still can claim to take considerable interest in your movements. The attribute about you which appeals to me so much is the astounding energy displayed by you in the course of the pursuit of what the half-penny press delights to call "your daily avocation." It is a curious circumstance that people who seem in a position daily to deal largely with other people's wealth, never appear to show any marked quality of richness above their ordinary companions in other walks of life. To the uninitiated a broker's life is one long succession of glorious chances of doing deals, which are but the steps on that long and shaky ladder which leads up to a comfortable old age. Yet when one comes to look at it there are no more brokers in the circle of one's retired rich uncles, than there are boot polish manufacturers, and certainly nothing like so many as patent pill proprietors. I am therefore forced to the somewhat startling conclusion that in the greatness of your heart—for your hearts must be particularly sound and in the right place, considering the amount of daily stair climbing you do—you pass all these good things on to your clients. Happy clients! I am one of them and still I thirst for more of those good things which you have suggested to me in the past. I with willful obtuseness have refused to look at, because I lacked the two "C's" necessary in any successful dealing with those comestibles which carry round, namely, Cash and Courage. One succeeds without the former at times, if one adds the alternative of brass, but one can never succeed without the latter, for cash without courage will never gain more than bank interest.

I confess to a very meagre knowledge of the ins and outs of your profession, but I am slowly acquiring some wisdom in the customarily painful way in which the article which is priced above rubies, is usually acquired. I remember a Judge in the High Court at home once said that a man who went in for buying shares and did not know the meaning of Contango, ought to be publicly reprovved for meddling in things he did not understand. That was the effect of the remark said in judicial terms. There are, one imagines, many young men here who would be put in the stocks if this were so, but I hope in time, by your kindly tuition and the vagaries of gold mines, they will learn the true inwardness of this interesting and profitable business. The hollow of your hand, although you may not be aware of the fact, the reputations of half the young men of Singapore, and considering the cheerfulness of your mien and the alacrity displayed in your efforts to please them, you do not seem weighed down by the responsibility. In time we may hope if the present Government continues in force to beat of the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the evils arising from the practice of dealing in futures, whether such evil has increased of late years amongst the flower of the youth of this Settlement, and if so what steps, in any, should be taken to eradicate or mitigate the evil. When that commission meets I will willingly attend as a witness, and could give quite valuable information about abandoned Chinese tin mines and Hebridean dealings in gold.

I conceive you take some interest in the welfare of your clients, though of course years bring a hardness of heart in the matter of feeling sad over the failure of your tips to equate in the retirement of the person for whom you buy and sell; and as I say if the years bring honour to you they do not seem to endow you as a class with any such superfluity of wealth as to make your presence obnoxious. In fact I firmly believe that the one person who gets the greatest profit out of your business is the amiable and speedy gentleman who pulls your riksha.

There was once a broker who decided to do this visiting on a bicycle. But the end of his story is too sad to repeat publicly. Takes all round you are a happy body, I should imagine, using the word body in the collective sense, and though you live in an atmosphere of threatened combination and boycotts amongst yourselves, I see no diminution in the cheerfulness of your mien and wish send money to the superior to all your troubles and troubles. I feel grateful for your efforts to direct me on the road to wealth, and whilst I personally have more faith in the place told at the race meetings, I recognize that your efforts are directed with that true sense of sportsmanship which, next to your financial genius, is your most marked characteristic. Sir, I give you good day, and trust when you next have to remind me of a settlement I shall still have enough for Ceylon. MAY I be kept of the Gymkhana Club. Winners of

WUHOW NOTES

MERCHANTS' VICTORY.

Wuhow, 22nd October, 1907.

Telegraphic news has just been received from the capital, Kwai Lin, to the effect that the officials have decided to abolish the Little standard at Kai Sow, and to revert to the standard weights and measures. This concession on the part of the officials is a distinct victory for the Merchants' Guild and will help to avert any further possible trouble. The incidents in connection with the establishment of the above Little standard, and the various abuses in practice here regarding Little matters have already been fully dealt with in your columns. The merchants having gained the two principal demands contained in their petition to the officials are holding out for the abolition of some further abuses.

The return of the Tactel from Canton will probably lead to an amicable settlement, and while the tension has been somewhat relieved locally by the above concessions from the officials, things are not altogether settled definitely.

All anticipations of impending trouble may now be dispelled, but the situation is still regarded as "touchy."

Nanning and other trading centres above Wuhow are in accord, and as so many important trading places are affected a peaceful solution is eagerly looked forward to.

FATAL COLLAPSE.

A disastrous and fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at Messrs. Kwang Yuen Tai & Co.'s rule. It will be remembered that this firm's building was completely gutted during the fire, only the outer walls remained standing. Yesterday, whilst a gang of men were working amongst the debris, saving one of the walls suddenly collapsed, and entombed 9 men. Aid was immediately forthcoming and an extricating the unfortunate men, it was found that 3 had been killed and six dangerously wounded by the falling masonry. The latter have been removed to the St. Andrew Memorial Hospital, where they are in precarious condition, but are receiving all possible attention.

SPORT.

The Wuhow Recreation Club played H.M. ship *Robie* at cricket on Monday. Wuhow batted first and knocked up 74 runs for 7 wickets, when the innings was declared closed. Of this total Dr. Rees scored 31 by good play and Messrs. Smiles and Komaroff 13 and 14 runs, respectively. The Navy men made a poor show against the bowling of Messrs. Daniel and King, and were all dismissed for 22 runs. Mr. A. Daniel had the remarkable analysis of 8 wickets for 3 runs and was simply unspliable. A return match takes place on Saturday.

The *Robie* had a friendly shooting match versus Wuhow and won comfortably by 22 points.

The German gunboat *Tingling* plays H.M.S. *Robie* at football to-day, when a good game is expected.

THE PRECOCIOUS DAUGHTER.

PARENTAL ADVICE AND EXPERIENCES.

The knack of handing out advice in the form of letters to a son or to a friend or even to a father is getting somewhat over-cultivated in these days, and the recipient is apt to become as much annoyed as if he had been handed a lemon. Mr. Hubert Bland has published a series of "Letters to a Daughter," which, while they are clever, practical and entertaining, are occasionally so intimate that it requires all one's efforts to picture the broad-minded patron of a niece, who is capable of sitting things out for herself. The letters are on every conceivable subject that concerns the eternal feminine, from dress and fashion to going to church, from men's love to the glamour of the footlights. Speaking of the limits of flirtation, Mr. Bland, who seems to be in his element here, says: "There are few things in this world which give a man, who is a man and not a pudding, such a tingling thrill of pleasure as the consciousness that a woman, an ordinarily discreet woman, has made the ever-slighting risk of compromising herself for his sake." As for the limits his advice is: "Secret assignments should be avoided as beyond the limits, so should the underground post. You know what I mean by the underground post; letters sent to clubs or in post-offices. Dark corners at dances? Well—yes. A dark corner may just be the boundary, but a clasped hand in that dark corner is well over it. We make no comment on that *clandestine* slimp." It is a decidedly lively chapter, mainly on the subject of marriage. "Valiant and daring blades though men are, there is one thing that they fear with a craven, shivering terror. That is marriage." And pursuing the same subject: "Don't you often hear it said that Miss So-and-so has 'caught,' 'hooked,' 'captured' young Thingam? When do you ever hear that a man has caught, hooked or captured (in a matrimonial sense) a woman? There are numerous brilliant exceptions to these letters that give spice and fire to the text. For instance: "I have met young French ladies who have been married less than a year, and well—I need not amplify, but my intimacy with them has left me with the conviction that it was sheer waste of time and energy to be at such pains to preserve for twenty years an innocence that four or five months were enough completely to dissipate and to destroy." Those who have a quiet life to pursue, and are tired of the endless novels on the mystery of sex should read "Letters to a Daughter" for they are eminently sane, subtle, frequently pungent, and always readable. The publisher is T. Werner Laurie, London, and as the volume only costs a shilling at home, it should be equally cheap in Hongkong.

"HARIKARI"

SUICIDE OF A JAPANESE BARBER.

A Japanese barber, who conducted what was supposed to be a paying barber shop at 14, Praya East, committed suicide on Saturday last. Disappointment in love, we are given to understand, was the motive. The barber's body was discovered by one of his assistants, whose suspicions were aroused when he turned up for duty on Saturday morning and found the premises closed. After waiting for a few hours he called some friends and the door of the locked premises was forced. The barber's body was found hanging to the end of a piece of rope, the other end being attached to a part of the ceiling. The wrists of the suicide were tied together in cross fashion with a handkerchief—which is stated to be the proper Japanese style of committing *harikari*. Apparently the man, after fixing the rope to the ceiling, bound his hands together, then getting on one of the chairs he adjusted the noose around his neck and left the chair. The police at No. 2 Station were notified of the occurrence and the remains were removed to the mortuary. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-sixth ordinary meeting, to be held at the office of the general agents, on Friday, 25th inst., at 12.30 p.m., states:—

The general agents and consulting committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1906.

1906 ACCOUNT.

The amount standing to the credit of this account is \$28,000, of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$20 a share, absorbing \$200,000.

The balance of \$28,000 is recommended to be employed in the formation of an account to be called "Underwriting Suspense Account" and to further augment this by the transfer of \$115,000,000 from the Reserve Fund. The Reserve Fund will then stand at \$1,560,000,000 and the Underwriting Suspense Account at \$401,000,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. D. M. Nissim resigned his seat on the Consulting Committee. Mr. E. Shellin was invited to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, M.C., Messrs. F. Maitland and R. P. White, E. Shellin and G. C. Moxon retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and A. R. Lowe. Mr. W. H. Potts, one of the auditors elected at the last ordinary meeting having left the Colony, the consulting committee invited Mr. A. R. Lowe to fill the vacancy. In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association the appointment has to be submitted for approval at the next Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. W. H. Potts being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1906.

Liabilities	
Capital—10,000 shares of \$50 each—\$5,000,000 of which \$50 per share has been paid up	\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,575,000.00
Re-insurance Fund	210,058.37
Outstanding Dividends	10,853.00
Accounts Payable	178,265.52
Balance of Working Account, 1906	486,957.37
	\$7,370,133.16

Assets.

Cash on current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	12,863.87
Fixed Deposits with banks in Hongkong	215,000.00
Mortgages on property in Hongkong and Shanghai	2,185,084.07
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Debentures	66,666.67
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886	40,658.17
United States Bonds (4% 1880, 1905)	400,000.00
Japanese Government Gold Loan	47,009.83
Japanese Government Deposits	
Consolidation Bonds \$5,666.04	
Imperial Bonds	12,791.36
War Bonds	23,993.15
	92,850.55
	\$7,370,133.16

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1906.

Losses and claims paid	\$1,287,742.95
Charges including directors' and auditors' and survey fees, agents, expenses, &c.	83,850.67
Commissions	127,207.53
Exchange	11,877.56
Balance as above	486,957.37
	\$1,993,336.97

Amount brought forward from last year 233,658.49 || Net Premiums received less re-insurance | 1,847,618.36 |
Interest	218,009.12
Transfer fees	71.00
	\$1,993,336.97

THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

VISITED BY SIR FRED. AND LADY LUGARD.

At three o'clock last Monday afternoon, Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, accompanied by Capt. Ogle, A.D.C., paid a visit to the Tung Wa Hospital when they were received by the Chairman of Directors, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the Hon. Mr. W. Brewin (Registrar General), and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and the members of the Management Committee of that institution. Their Excellencies were received in the spacious hall in the principal building. The characteristic furnishings and get-up of the meeting-room, in Chinese style, were a unique feature of the institution to attract their Excellencies' attention. The Governor and Lady Lugard were afterwards shown over the hospital as well as over the annex on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area, with the collection of the funds for the erection of which Mr. Ho Kom Tong was so prominently identified five years ago. Their Excellencies expressed much satisfaction at the work being carried on by the Tung Wa Hospital which, as an elementary institution, has no equal in China.

"SERIOUS OR NOT SERIOUS?"

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

A Government official's views of what is serious and what is not was heard in the Police Court, yesterday morning, when a restaurant keeper carrying on a business in Wing Lok Street was called upon to explain why he failed to comply with an order served upon him last month by the Building Authority to make certain alterations in the building. The official stated that accused had been given a fortnight from the 6th ult. to carry out the necessary repairs, but nothing had been done up to this morning.

Mr. Hazledorn inquired whether the building was any way in danger. "Is it in a serious condition?" he asked. The Government official's answer was a gem.

"No, it is not serious," he said. "Then the building is likely to catch fire at any time!" "Serious? Certainly not. Why should it be? Nothing is considered 'serious' by those who eat red eggs, swallow in and tap, and dream and tap. The Court, curiously enough, held a different opinion, and found the negligent restaurant proprietor guilty. An order was also made that the repairs be completed in a fortnight."

WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the sixth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's premises, Des Vaux Road Central, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, reads:—

The directors beg to submit their report on the working of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1907.

The profit and loss account including the sum of \$18,000 brought forward from last account, has a credit balance of \$1,916,000 from which has to be deducted directors' and auditors' fees, leaving \$1,736,000 which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To write off stock	\$1,500.00
To provide for bad and doubtful debts	1,099.16
To carry forward to next account	41.81
	\$2,600.97

Your directors also propose to further write off stock the amount of \$4,000,000 standing to the credit of equalisation of dividend account.

DIRECTOR.

Messrs. E. H. Hinds and G. C. Moxon, the retiring directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by your auditor, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, who is eligible and whom your directors recommend for re-election.

E. H. HINDS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1907.

To directors' and auditors' fees	\$2,300.00
To balance	2,640.97
	\$4,940.97
By balance from 30th June, 1906	182.06
By dividend from investment	272.46
By bad debts recovered	46.06
By transfer fees	11.50
By balance of working account	4,428.89
	\$4,940.97

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Liabilities	
To capital authorised and issued:—	\$10,000,000
To sundry creditors	11,623.94
To the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	26,304.01
To unclaimed dividends	27.80
To equalisation of dividend account	4,500.00
To profit and loss account	2,640.97
	\$195,096.72

Assets.

By sundry debtors	\$3,259,375
By fixtures and fittings	10,816.23
By investment at cost	2,450.00
By stock on hand as per manager's certificate	154,026.10
By cash in hand	1,797.85
By H. K. & S. Bank, dividend	27.85
	\$195,096.72

THE SWATOW REFORMER'S CASE.

AGITATION IN SINGAPORE.

Writing to the *Strait Times* on 25th ult., "A Non-affiliated Reformer" says:—The fate of Lu Kai Shing, whose extradition to China depends upon the decision of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, on a point of law, is being watched with great interest by reformers in the British Colonies. The Chinese Government is on doubt acting wisely in trying to make a precedent of this case to act as a deterrent to others from creating, or joining, a Reform party in any foreign country, as well as in China.

The incident in Hongkong will possibly serve as an admonition to the Reformers, who ought to know that any exertion in the direction of overthrowing the present dynasty, when they are not in a fit state to do so, would not be advisable.

If the Manchus are too conservative and entirely neglect the question of reform, not having the slightest idea of making China what she ought to be, the Reformers should wait till all the patriotic Chinese throughout China are able to unite in a body, and then demand justice.

Having in view the question of the suppression of the opium-trade, which will particularly benefit China, and be detrimental to foreign countries, as far as Government coffers are concerned, perhaps it would be out of place if the reformers solicited the acquiescence of the foreign powers to remain neutral in the matter, but to continue raising revenues on opium in their own countries. It is only the Chinese in China who can save China. Therefore, it is not essential that the reformers who live in foreign places should be restrained from smoking opium when they cannot suggest any substitute to replace the opium revenue, in addition to the other sections of the communities.

By remaining neutral, to allow the reformers to have an opportunity of saving their Motherland, rather than to suggest any other means of assistance to save her from the danger of her protracted illness the foreign powers would certainly help forward the movement.

THE SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATION ORDINANCE.

On the 27th ult., the same correspondent observes:—

The Bill introduced in Hongkong to prevent the publication of seditious matter will undoubtedly require serious consideration, especially in view of the clause you pointed out particularly in your editorial. If it was passed into law without amendment in any British Colony, the Chinese residing therein would have no voice whatever in the affairs of China, however treacherous their nature might be. For example: If the Manchus were to enter into a private agreement with a certain nation for the sale of a certain portion of China, which sale was to take effect within certain years, and could these Chinese do? Should not the Chinese outside China have a right to make the fact known to the people in China, and ask them to protest against it at all cost? If the Bill becomes law in Hongkong, in order to avoid punishment the Chinese there must take a trip to China if they wish to have a say in matters, otherwise their outcry will be dangerous.

Most decidedly the said Bill when passed into law might bring in some extra faces to the Government, but what outrageous act! From the financial point of view, perhaps, it would be much better if the Government were to impose a heavy poll-tax on those bearing Chinese. By so doing, they would not only get more revenue, but would also help forward, instead of debarring, the reform movement.

CHINA PONIES FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

Probably one of the sweetest features in Antarctic exploration is the use of China ponies in place of the Iceland dogs which have previously been used for the drawing of sledges. Last Monday, a consignment of 15 ponies arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai, en route to the Antarctic. They were ordered by Captain Hazledorn, who is in charge of the latest expedition, which has the South Pole as its objective, and are a fine strapping lot of animals. It seems that Captain Hazledorn has had experience of China ponies, and knowing

FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

JUNK BURNT TO THE WATERS' EDGE.

A FINE SPECTACLE.

7th inst.

It is a remarkable coincidence that within the very session of the Legislative Council during which the question of the provision of an additional float for the harbour of Victoria should have occupied such a prominent place in the discussion in connection with the Estimates, a fire should have occurred in the harbour to demonstrate the wisdom of the Government's proposition to add another floating fire engine to the equipment of the local Fire Brigade.

Shortly before 2 p.m. this afternoon a dense column of smoke rising high in the air, in the direction of the western limit of the harbour denoted the burning of some craft or other in the waters of the Colony. When a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* hastened to the scene of what proved to be the burning of the benzine laden cargo boat, No. 1,642, he was rewarded with a magnificent spectacle.

A VEIL OF SMOKE.

Within a few hundred yards from the south-eastern extremity of Stonecutters Island a large sea-going junk was seen to be ablaze. The fire was burning furiously on the doomed wooden craft. The red flames shot up above the height of the smoke, and a huge column of black smoke rose high in the air spreading itself in such a manner as to obscure a portion of the western sky. The fire, as can easily be imagined, must have been impossible of control by any of the crew on board none of whom were seen when our reporter was near the scene of the fire.

Cargo-boat No. 1,642, of 700 to 800 piculs capacity, was alongside the s.s. *Saltan* when it was consumed. The cargo consisted of petroleum and benzine consigned to Messrs. Meyer & Co. The benzine was being discharged into the boat when the cargo accidentally caught fire. How it originated it has not yet been ascertained.

As the contents of the benzine tins were burning—such was the inflammable character of the junk's cargo—the ill-fated craft slowly sank until she was almost entirely submerged save for the mast, which by some remarkable and at present unaccountable reason was not consumed by the devouring flames.

A TRAIL OF LIVING FIRE.

It is surmised that upon the discovery of the fire on board the crew must have made some attempt at extinguishing the flames for a number of tins with their inflammable contents were jettisoned into the water. The tins floated and as they were carried by the tide in the direction of the island, they formed a trail of living fire on the surface.

The first launches to arrive to the living fire were two from the Harbour Department and soon after two Police pinnaces reached the scene of the burning junk. It was perfectly evident that nothing could be done to save the craft. The efforts of the Water Police were accordingly confined to keeping the burning tins from floating into the southern fairway. The big No. 1 Police launch then arrived. She approached within close distance of the burning derelict and then made for the floating fire trail steering round the junk.

At this stage the steam tender *Omphale* of the War Department steamed past the burning junk from Stonecutters, but as it was seen that no help was of any avail, the *Omphale* continued on her course for Hongkong.

THE FIRE-FLOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Meanwhile the Government floating fire-engine with full steam on was observed making a straight course through the shipping towards the burning junk. She arrived within a few yards of the doomed wreck at 2.5 p.m. First, towards the portside of the junk she played two huge streams of water on to the burning cargo, then steaming round stem to stem with the derelict the hose was directed into a burning hold of the native vessel; and when a sufficient volume of water had been poured into that part of the junk, the fire-float moved on to starboard. Within ten minutes of her arrival the flames were practically got under and any danger to shipping at the western anchorage completely removed.

It was seen that a water-boat of the Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., was steaming towards the junk at the same time as the fire-float had commenced operations, but before she could arrive at the spot the Fire Brigade had the mastery of the flames.

HARBOR OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING.

As soon as news of the fire reached the Harbour Office, the Hon. Captain Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., (Harbour Master), accompanied by his assistant, Mr. E. Jones, and Mr. M. McIvor, second boarding officer, put out in a Government launch to investigate the cause of the fire. At time of writing nothing definite is officially known as to the cause of the fire, although spontaneous combustion is not an unlikely theory of the origin of the unfortunate accident. Inquiry at the Harbour Office failed to elicit any information whether any lives were lost on board the junk.

As usual, the Naval Authorities were prompt this afternoon in despatching a boat manned with a complement of the "Handy-men" to render assistance. The boat, which was sent off from H.M.S. *Tamar* stood by, and was remaining by the burning boat at 3.45 p.m. when our representative returned ashore.

Later.

Before the cargo boat was cut adrift from the *Saltan* on *Langkat*, it was found that the heat from the burning cargo was threatening the safety of the *Langkat*, which, we understand, has been slightly damaged. No particulars could be gathered.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

MACKAY TREATY EVADDED.

The suggestion of H.E. Hu Wei-tsh, Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, concerning the employment of Prof. Jenks, or any other foreign expert, to act as adviser in financial affairs to the Chinese Government, and the floating of a foreign loan for the establishment of the proposed gold standard for China, as stipulated in the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty signed at Shanghai, between Sir James Mackay and H.E. Lu Hui-tsun in 1902, has been rejected by the Ministry of Finance in one of its recent memorials to the Throne about Chinese financial matters. With regard to the proposed gold standard, the Ministry says that, as there is no gold reserve in the vault of the Imperial Treasury, and in view of the existing exhausted condition of Chinese finance, it is impossible for the Peking Government to introduce a gold standard within the course of a few years. But anyhow the Government will first proceed to coin new silver dollars after the same weight and size of the Mexican, and to limit the output of the copper pieces in the various provincial mints as soon as preparations permit. The memorial has been passed by an Imperial Rescript.—*N. C. D. News.*

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE KWANGSI GOVERNOR.

[Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Canton, 7th October.

Mr. Woo, the Financial Director, late acting Viceroy, sent a secret telegram to the Grand Council impeaching Governor Cheung Ming-ki of Kwangsi province stating that Cheung is deceitful and muddling in directing his affairs and the prohibition of the export of rice, he purposely levied an extraordinary tax on it. On two occasions, he allowed his soldiers to arrest people out of his jurisdiction by crossing to the South-Western part of Sai Ling district (in Lo Ting Prefecture, Kwangtung) and several innocent persons were shot to death by his soldiers who took the opportunity of committing robbery, in the case of the wharves, he dated not prohibit being afraid of foreign influence. And he several times ignored the request to seize the rebels who came across to Kwangtung and gave trouble. Such conduct is vain and *laughable*, setting a bad example to his subordinates.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Board of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce has fixed the date of the 8th instant to hold a meeting in order to discuss the question of promoting steamship services to America, Australia and the Southern Archipelago.

BANNERMEN ALLOWANCE.

No sooner was the decree for cancelling the allowance given to the Bannermen issued than those in the capital got into a panic. The Government, fearing that this would cause a rebellion, has issued an order to the effect that all the Bannermen of the various provinces must be given land before the allowance could be discontinued.

A KIDNAPPED GIRL.

A native girl of about 7 or 8 years of age was found on board the French boat *Paul Beau* on her way to Canton last Friday night. Being questioned by the comprador staff, she did not seem to remember anything concerning her parents and did not know her place of abode. The only reply she gave was that she wanted to go back to her country. Probably the comprador will take her back to Hongkong and hand her over to the Police.

INDUSTRIAL SINGAPORE.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE AT A DISCOUNT.

The position acquired by Singapore as the greatest emporium of trade in South East Asia was a natural growth requiring no artificial aid to create and it is probable that there is no great port in the wide world that has required so little care at the hands of the human architect.

That its supremacy as the middleman of commerce has in recent years been somewhat shaken is due to causes not impossible to prevent and which need not here be further dwelt upon, since they are matters of common knowledge.

If there is one fact more than another which strikes the student of political economy it is that in few instances do we see the great centres of industry rising up side by side with the natural fields of production, but that, with perhaps the exception of iron and steel, which almost necessitate proximity to the coal fields, the industrial localities are widely separated from the sources which supply the raw material, one obvious reason of course being the enormous home markets to be supplied, which enable the manufacturer to cater cheaply if not more so than any other place could possibly do.

Having a large home market Manchester, or rather Lancashire, is not only able to control the home market but from this very fact is enabled to supply foreign countries, including those places producing the raw material at a price that cannot be touched.

Notwithstanding this explanation one cannot get rid of the economic fact that the nearer the source of raw supplies the better chance of successful competition.

The Straits Settlements (and it does not here include the Federated Malay States) being in close proximity to vast markets should be in a position to successfully engage in local industries and not be contented with a few native controlled affairs which look for a market merely in Singapore or Penang.

Tie smelting, oil extracting, and biscuit factories are the principal industries that have been localised here, and to these may be added engineering and shipbuilding, and must a reference be omitted to the rubber, gutta and rubber factory at Pasir Panjang, and in not one of these was the origin the result of British enterprise, but it was the foreigner and the conservative Chinaman who gave the impetus.

I am not now referring to the numerous native or European handicrafts or businesses such as brickmaking, saw and rice milling, aerated water factories, ice making, rattan works, dyeing, and other small industries, but to attempt seriously made to supply other countries and claim a share in the surrounding markets.

That Singapore produces little else than pineapples is true, but, as I have pointed out, the country of production is seldom the country of manufacture, and an object lesson is found in the sister Colony of Hongkong, a barren rock. Yet this rock gives an example that may well theme us into action.

Shibata, the largest sugar refinery under one roof in the world, and imports her supplies from Java, which cannot boast of a single refinery. From her cement factories 120,000 tons are produced annually, not to speak of drain-pipes, fire-clay and fire-bricks. Her rope factory is fitted with the newest machinery and finished article is sent to India, Burma and Europe. Match factories, glass-works, paper mill, a soap and soda factory, leather, cement and press pack-mills, and the latest erection, a large flour milling establishment, are among the principal industries of this enterprising Colony.

Like Singapore she has her large engineering shops and the usual small Chinese manipulated crafts in addition.

What then may it be reasonably concluded lies before the energy of Singapore's business man? To enumerate a few, tinners, rope makers, fibre extracting, coconut decorticating, paper factories, confectionary works, tobacco manufacture, meat milling, potteries, cane splitting and cabinet-making, tin plate manufacture, are among those that at once suggest themselves.

Tin clippings, a waste product, is now largely exported, because there is no one enterprising enough to erect a toy factory, hundreds of tons of pineapple cuttings lie decaying on the roadside, because no one has thought of abstracting the valuable juice, thousands of tons of coconut husks are rotting for want of fibre extracting machinery. And no one dreams of reviving the fishing industry by the adoption of modern methods.

Let the Colony become something more than mere shopkeepers, let there arise a race of enterprising manufacturers, determined to participate in the rich markets of Asia—Singapore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE HONGKONG COLONY can be said to be really contented unless it possesses facilities for primary, secondary, and continuation or advanced education. That place is certainly a poor one to live in where there are no classes for youths to continue their studies, or to fit them for their various occupations. It is impossible rightly to appraise the value of an education prolonged from 16 to 20 or later. During this period character is mainly formed, together with habits of industry and love of books, and of what importance it is that at this critical time good instruction to further these ends, should be available. Therefore, I welcome right-heartily the Hongkong Technical College, the successor of the Government Evening Continuation Classes. Under the auspices of this Government Institution, evening instruction under experienced teachers will be given in commercial engineering, and sciences subjects. I do not doubt that the Chinese will readily avail themselves of these classes, but in the interests of the whole community, I ask, "what is going to be the attitude of European boys towards this evening education?" It is beyond doubt that there are growing up in this Colony a number of "whites" who although given employment, some in offices, others in engineering work, architecture, and the like, frequently come to no good, and are replaced by Chinese. Are these boys going to remain in most cases as mere drudges in their respective vocations, or do they wish to rise to the position of someone better educated than themselves? It is my firm belief that the youth of this Colony spend far too much of their spare time in loafing about cricket, football, and recreation clubs, wasting time in reality they are ill-fitted to spare. Has the engineering apprentice no more mathematics or mechanical engineering? How about the boy in the architect's office? Is no course of building construction useful to him? Probably also young men recently out from home would be all the better were they to select some technical subject likely to be of use to them and thus improve themselves in the technique of their callings. Speaking in England lately, a president of an influential society, and that in his opinion the time had come for compulsory attendance at evening continuation classes, just as is required in elementary schools. I sincerely hope that employers of such youths that I have indicated will do their best to compel their attendance at the Government College. A little persuasion may go a long way in helping to make or may a boy's career, so that it is to be hoped that employers will rise to the occasion. Dr. Reish in his book "Success in Life" says, "In life we need more than a casual acquaintance with the books to advise us, and it occurs to me that in this Colony there is a regrettable backwardness in giving advice to, and an unfortunate apathy to the true interest and welfare of, those employed in our business firms and industries."—*I am, etc.*

WHEAT AND FLOUR PRODUCTION IN JAPAN.

A REVIEW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

According to returns compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the production of wheat in Japan and its value during the past ten years is as follows:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1896.....	3,550,412	Y24,424,295
1897.....	3,814,088	29,528,478
1898.....	4,184,705	36,259,069
1899.....	4,174,105	32,218,375
1900.....	4,375,450	33,687,775
1901.....	4,375,376	35,502,826
1902.....	3,954,497	27,721,025
1903.....	1,875,338	19,026,434
1904.....	3,858,991	37,277,853
1905.....	3,601,533	37,816,086

As shown above, there are signs of gradual diminution of wheat production in Japan owing to the extension of mulberry fields and the competition of foreign wheat and flour. Apart from 1903, which was an exceptionally high year for the wheat crop, an average yield for the nine years quoted above was 3,970,000 koku valued at Y32,200,000.

The importation of foreign wheat and flour during the same years was as follows:—

Year	Wheat	Flour
1896.....	Y100,236	Y994,202
1897.....	138,255	1,150,568
1898.....	143,913	2,022,413
1899.....	86,492	1,370,857
1900.....	602,242	3,882,516
1901.....	272,869	2,873,302
1902.....	240,050	3,278,334
1903.....	4,767,839	10,324,420
1904.....	1,530,773	9,035,398
1905.....	4,012,911	9,951,307

As shown above, the importation of wheat and flour has been steadily increasing apart from the great increment in 1903, which was due to the consumption of flour among the Japanese is gradually increasing. The principal countries from which wheat was imported in 1905 are as follows:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1905.....	Y1,220,672	Y966,137
1904.....	333,447	75,885
1903.....	13,358	1,370,857
1902.....	6,149	17,099
1901.....	2,428,820	846,343

The United States, as will be seen from the above, heads the list as the largest importer of wheat into Japan. It may be remarked, however, that up to 1903, China had been the principal source of wheat supply to Japan. Chinait wheat import to Japan for 1903 amounted to Y2,227,000 in value, though since that year it has been considerably falling off. The principal sources of flour supply are shown in the following list:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1905.....	Y109,955	Y66,247
1904.....	104,07	212,407
1903.....	9,632,48	9,243,01
1902.....	2,667	68

Y9,951,777 Y9,621,733

RETURNS of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,724,563	\$1,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,517,740	11,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	263,167	125,000

Total.....\$19,505,470 \$12,625,000

NEW NOVELS.

AN OUT-AND-OUT ADVENTURER.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

For unmitigated roguery, unscrupulousness, and an utter disregard of any and all the conventions, there are few novels we have come across to equal "The Adventures of John Johns." Little wonder that the author, Mr. Frederic Carrel, pleads that "none of the characters here described are offered for imitation." Of course, we are perfectly well aware that there are men who rise in the world by tramping on the virtue of others, and women who encourage the advances of libertines, but Johns will take a deal of beating. He arrives in London from Australia, where he has failed at everything he has been engaged at, and promptly decides that his tongue, his impudence and his wonderful power of fascinating women shall elevate him to a foremost position. He becomes a journalist, and if he were typical of those who labour to instruct and interest the world, then the race of journalists might well be swept into the nether regions. He is corruption personified, and although he has his anxious moments he generally manages to come out of his difficulties scot free. At all events, his advance in the world proceeds unchecked, being achieved wholly by his faculty of taking advantage of the weakness of infatuated womanhood. He is never without at least one woman, and some times half a dozen, hanging round his neck and one of his greatest troubles is to keep them all apart. He is eternally making love—he would gle and pretend to adore a brazen image—and, except when he is asleep, he is uttering ponderous platitudes which are accepted as gems of wisdom. Whatever he touches he besmirches, and yet he is successful, marrying in the teeth of opposition a wealthy widow and the daughter of a grand old man, and making love to a millionaire's daughter who is nursing his wife on her deathbed. There is no moral to the book, just as there is no limit to the "hero's" abandonments. "The Adventures of John Johns" is one of those books which are seldom seen in daylight; it never graces the table when the family is around; it is Rababian penguinry is never hinted at. But it is one of those books that sell. The writing has a claim to distinction, but the story is all hat people will buy, and not for the first person, mistaken, it will "go" like wildfire. The publisher is T. Werner Laurie, London, and the Colonial Edition is on the market.

THE BACKWARD LOVER.

When we picked up "A Sentimental Season," and glanced at a couple of pages of scraps of criticism on Mr. Thomas Cobb's works, from which we learned that Mr. Cobb is the coming humorist of society, we were prepared to judge the dainty delicate play, leaving out for love of *Kitty*, but he has no more, he never begins his love-making (ill it is too late, and then he has to appear on the scene as the benevolent cousin, whose purse is ever at *Kitty's* disposal. *Kitty* weeps and laughs at regular intervals but she has a royal time of it on the whole, and when she marries the son of a baronet, a respectable baronet is noted, and not a blackguard as all baronets are supposed to be, then there is nothing left for her but to die. Luck, and luck, hesitating lover, to miss all his chances, goes home to his books and dreams. It is a delightful story, admirably told, and written with an eye to style. It would be a still more delightful story if we were not induced to fancy that in sitting down to "A Sentimental Season" we were to enjoy half an hour with a twentieth century wit. T. Werner Laurie, London, is the publisher.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 7th October, for infantry drill. Sergt. Dowdes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th October, for gun laying. Sergt. White, R.A., will attend.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th October, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergt. Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th October, for Maxim gun drill. Sergt. Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

At West Fort, Kowloon, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th October, for technical instructions.

TAKOON DETACHMENT.

At Takoon at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th October, for gun drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend.

Mr. O. Eager joined the Corps on the 25th September, 1907, assigned Corps No. 996 and posted to the Right Half No. 2 Company.

Resigned.

Gunner F. H. J. Baker is permitted to resign leaving the Colony with effect from the 25th September, 1907.

Gunner G. W. Coysh is permitted to resign on account of bad health with effect from the 30th September, 1907.

Bombardier E. J. Spittles is permitted to resign with effect from the 30th September, 1907.

ANNUAL CAMP.

It is notified for information that the annual camp will be held at Stonecutters Island from October 19th to November 4th; every member of the Corps should endeavour to be present for as long a period as possible. The attention of members is directed to page 357 (3) in the Corps Handbook. It is hoped that every member of the Corps will attend camp during the preliminary drills of the first few days, otherwise the proper sequence of drills will be hindered. Members who have not yet done so, should draw their arms and equipment from store as early as possible. All arms and equipment must be drawn from store by October 17th, 1907.

The instructions and programmes of drills, as for Camp will be issued shortly, every member should make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the orders therein, paying special attention to orders re arms, clothing, gun practices, etc. All sergeants should thoroughly understand the duties of Orderly Sergeant.

Corps Orderly Officer:—Lieutenant E. D. G. Wolfe for week ending 14th October, 1907.

AN ADDITION TO THE BAR.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Last Monday morning, at the Supreme Court, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice presiding, Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies (Attorney-General), who was instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley), moved for the admission of Mr. Charles Bolmer Johnson as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. In doing so he remarked that Mr. C. B. Johnson was a nephew of Mr. A. B. Johnson who was Crown Solicitor of the Colony for some fifteen years, and also a cousin of Mr. Bowley, the present Crown Solicitor. He had lived in England all his life, and was articled in London. His Lordship said he had much pleasure in admitting Mr. Johnson to the ranks of the solicitors of Hongkong, and wished him every success in the future. Mr. Johnson's name was a well-known name among legal practitioners here in years gone by, and his Lordship felt sure that his reputation would not suffer in the hands of the present holder.

MORE WAR HONOURS.

DECORATIONS FOR LEADING COMMERCIAL MEN.

Baron Matsuo, Governor, and Baron Takashi, Vice-Governor, of the Bank of Japan, and 75 other leading business men in Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama have been decorated in honour of the services rendered by them in connection with the war. Baron Matsuo has received the First Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and Baron Takashi, Baron Iwasaki Yanozuke, Baron Iwasaki Kyudo, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Mitsui, Mr. Kuyoda (President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha) and Mr. Fujita (of Osaka), the Second Order of Merit and Double-rayed Rising Sun.

Mr. Soyeda (President of the Japan Credit Mobilier, Limited), Mr. Sonoda (President of the 35th Bank, Tokyo), Mr. Sumitomo (of Osaka), and Mr. Yasuda (of the Yasuda Bank, Tokyo) the Second Order of Merit and the Imperial Sacred Treasure; Mr. Nakabashi (President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Mr. Yasuda, Mr. Hayakawa (of the Mitsui Company), and Mr. Takata (of Messrs. Takata & Co.) the Third Order of Merit and Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Tanaka (tea merchant of Yokohama) the Third Order of Merit and Imperial Sacred Treasure; Mr. Koyama (President of the 34th Bank), Mr. Shidachi (Managing Director of the Sumitomo Bank) the Fourth Order of Merit and Imperial Sacred Treasure; Mr. Asano (President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha), Mr. Hiramura (of Yokohama), Mr. Mogi (of Yokohama), Mr. Hara (of Yokohama), Mr. Nishimura (Chairman of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. Kato (President of the Kwansei Railway) the Fifth Order of Merit and Double-rayed Rising Sun.—*Japan Chronicle.*

AN ILLEGAL POSTMAN.

INFRINGING THE RIGHTS OF THE POSTMASTER.

A travelling trader, by name Wong Wing, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, in the Police Court, to-day (8th inst.), on a charge of infringing the exclusive rights of the Postmaster-General. He admitted the accusation.

At about four o'clock this morning, Police Sergeant Wilson, who was deputed to watch the arrival of the Canton boats, saw accused leaving the steamer *Yong Lok*, which had just arrived from Kowloon. He stopped the man and searched him for opium. The search resulted in the discovery of twenty-two unstamped letters which, in the ordinary course, should have passed through the Post Office. Sixteen of the letters were addressed to different firms in the Colony; two to merchants in Singapore; three to the United States, and one to Siam.

His Worship—Is this your first visit to Hongkong?

Accused—Yes.

His Worship—Now, how many times have you come to Hongkong?—A few times.

Mr. Savage, who represented the Postmaster-General, said that he was instructed to ask for the usual penalty of \$100. The maximum penalty, he said, was \$500.

His Worship said that accused appeared to have been travelling to and from Kowloon since April last year, and there was no doubt that he brought letters into the Colony each visit, and would pay a fine of \$100, or go to gaol for three months.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup were held at Happy Valley from the 5th to 7th October, 1907. The following cards were handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Mr. H. W. Slade..... 85—12=73
Mr. E. V. D. Parr..... 85—8=77
Mr. J. Clark..... 79—1=78
Mr. P. Tester..... 96—18=80
Lt.-Col. H. N. Dumbleton, R.E. 81 scr.—81
Mr. D. B. Murray..... 94—12=82
Mr. A. Morley..... 98—16=82
Mr. E. F. Mackay..... 90—5=85
Mr. H. Pinckney..... 95—10=85

MAY CUP.

Mr. D. E. Clark..... 90—17=73
Mr. P. K. Kyvett..... 114—27=87
Mr. H. G. Moore, R.G.A. 116—20=96

POOL.

Mr. H. W. Slade..... 85—1

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

UTILITY OF THE FIRE-FLOAT.

ALARM OF FIRE ON BOARD S.S. "CATHERINE APCAR."

A report of fire in the harbour was communicated to the Harbour Office last Wednesday morning about 10.30 o'clock. The report located the outbreak on board the Calcutta liner *Catherine Apcar*, lying in the thick of the shipping off the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf to the west.

Always alert and ever ready for any emergency, whether the result of a squall or to combat the devouring flames of a petroleum-laden junk, the harbour officials were at once up and doing. Flinging aside a shaft of "minute papers" and some other departmental documents, Mr. E. Jones, assistant Harbour Master, in an instant was away from his office and at the next had boarded the Harbour Office launch which, in no time, was scurrying away from the pier to the scene of the supposed conflagration.

Meanwhile the floating fire-engine was apprised of the alarm and in no time a company of firemen from the Central had boarded the fire-float which, also, promptly made for the *Apcar* steamer. The fire-float dashed through a labyrinthine course of sampans, junks, ferry-launches and steamers, to reach the *Catherine Apcar*.

From the Harbour Office the earliest information was passed on to the Commodore on board H.M.S. *Tamar*. The agents of the *Apcar*, Messrs. David Sassoon & Sons, Ltd., were also informed. The report. A clerk from the shipping department was sent to investigate. When this gentleman had his launch brought alongside the steamer he was just in time to see Mr. Jones's launch casting off from the *Catherine Apcar*. The fire-float had already reached the vessel only to discover that her services were not required. The firemen had evidently had a fine hoax perpetrated on them.

We would not, however, be surprised to learn that the alarm was raised by some serious official to demonstrate the preparedness of the fire-float in the harbour and the efficiency and smartness of the brigade to cope with a fire among the shipping in the port. As an object lesson the alarm this forenoon proved, beyond a doubt, the practical utility of the floating engine and the promptness of the Brigade to answer any call of urgency. It also proved that, whether in reality or at practice, the shipping interests of the port of Victoria are entrusted into the hands of officials who are capable of rendering an excellent account of one of the most important departments of Government in Hongkong—we allude to the Harbour Master's Department—even if they are handicapped by the lack of the additional fire-float which the Government propose to purchase when the Estimates have finally passed through the Legislative Council.

FOUR FARMERS AND A ROGUE.

THE "TREAT" THAT NEVER CAME OFF.

A sulky-looking individual, trading under the name of Li Yuen, figured in the dock, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, last Wednesday, at the Police Court, on a charge of robbery. Last week four country yokels took passage to Hongkong to see the sights. On Thursday afternoon, leaving the Maan Poong boarding-house, they proceeded to do the town. One of the farmers, Wong Sam, had the sum of \$12 in his pocket. They had seen all they had come to see and were on their way to a tea shop in Wing Lok Street at Wong's invitation, when something occurred that broke up the tea party. A man, approaching Wong from behind, spat on his shoulder. Wong, believing that this was the custom among people of large cities when they had taken a liking to a fellow, quietly brushed it off with his hand, and was forgetting the incident when he called to his bearings by hearing his dollars jingling in his pocket. Turning sharply on his heel he saw a man striding down the road for all he was worth. Wong felt his pocket, only to discover that his dollars had disappeared. In a second he was after the thief. The others followed. Wong hot foot. District watchman No. 4, who was on duty at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand, saw the procession coming full tilt in his direction. He could not find time to look up the regulations as to what to do in such cases, so he got in the middle of the road and grabbed the first man that came past him. He was right for once. A moment later the farmers—each wearing shoes a size two big for him—came limping up and told him they had been victimized—Wong telling how his \$12 had left his pocket without his knowledge, and the others how they lost their tea. The thief, who was no other than Li Yuen, was taken to the Central Station. He was searched, but no money was found on him, and it was the opinion of the police that the coin had been handed over to an accomplice, who escaped. His Worship found accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The wet weather saved him from a dose of the stocks. This, however, was no satisfaction to Wong, who, no doubt, is wondering how his board bill is going to be paid. He thought the Court looking quite steady and it would be interesting to hear their opinion of Hongkong.

BOTTLE PLINGING IN THE HARBOUR.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A serious charge, which will probably have to be amended before a conviction can be secured, was brought against a boatman, Cheung Tai, of cargo-boat 3310—at the Police Court, last Wednesday. It was alleged that he had assaulted a boatwoman—Ho Ho, of sampan 656—causing bodily harm. There is nothing in the evidence, it is stated, to show that Ho Ho was in any way assaulted by the boatman, but for some months past a grudge has existed between Cheung Tai and Ho Ho. Except for a few words exchanged between them when they chanced to meet, the European had no contact with Cheung Tai's cargo-boat. On Tuesday afternoon Cheung Tai's cargo-boat was moored alongside the steamer *Halmun* loading cargo. Cheung, who was supervising the loading, was standing forward. Turning round he saw Ho Ho's sampan crossing his bows. That some words were exchanged between the parties is not denied. Ho Ho, the report says, proved herself an exceptional orator. Cheung Tai could not find words to reply at the moment and picking up a bottle, he is alleged to have hurled it at the woman. The bottle struck Ho Ho's four-year-old child instead, opening its head in half a dozen places and severing two arteries. A passing police-pinnacle was hailed and the boatman was taken into custody. The child was removed to hospital for treatment. In the meantime the case stood adjourned until the 14th instant, by which time it is believed the child will have recovered.

THE ADSETTS TRIAL.

ATTEMPTS ACCUSED ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE TO GET THE BOX AWAY.

The fifth day's hearing of the trial of William Hall Adsett for the murder of Gertrude Dayton was continued at the Magistrate's Court, this afternoon. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presided. Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denney and Bowley, prosecuted. Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the defence. H. W. Kent, a shipping clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was called to the stand. On Sunday, 4th August, about 10 a.m., witness said he was in the office.

Mr. Morrell—Did anyone come in to see you?

Witness—Yes, an American came in and said he wished to ship a box to Holbow, by the *Singapore*, advertised to sail the following morning.

Did he bring the box with him?—He didn't bring it into the office. He deposited it downstairs.

Did you see the box?—Yes.

Would you know it again if you saw it?—Yes.

What sort of a box was it?—An ordinary Saratoga trunk.

The trunk was brought into Court and witness said it looked exactly like it.

Did he give a name?—Yes, "F. Jackson."

Was there any address on the box?—Nothing.

Is it a rule to get (full) particulars from the shipper?—Yes.

Did you ask the shipper of this box for the full particulars?—The addressee, the American said, was expecting the trunk and he would take delivery at his office at Holbow.

Did he say anything else?—Yes, he wanted the trunk sent on board at once.

And what did you say?—I said it could not be done and that the box would be sent aboard in the usual course.

Was he satisfied?—Yes, and left.

Did you notice the man at all. Can you give a description of him?—Yes. He was a tall man; about 5 ft. 10 in.; clean shaven; fair; dressed in dark tweed clothes, and with brown hair, and spoke with a distinct American accent.

Can you identify the man?—It is doubtful.

You failed to identify him in goal?—Yes.

When he left the office on the 4th August did you see any more of him?—Yes. He returned an hour later and said he wanted to change the destination of the box from Holbow to Sydney.

Did he say what ship he wanted it to go by?—Yes, the *Chinglu* which was to sail on the following day.

Well, what did you do?—I thought it extraordinary, and asked him how it was he wanted to alter the destination.

Did he answer you?—He said the addressee went to Australia and it would be more convenient to have the box sent there.

And did you agree to make the necessary alteration?—I did; and told him he must return on Monday morning at office hours.

And what happened then?—He left the office.

Did he give you back the papers for the *Singapore*?—No. He kept them.

When he got to the office on Monday morning was the box there?—No.

Were the *Singapore* papers there?—Yes.

How did you get them?—A Chinese shipping clerk gave me them.

By Mr. Harding—He could not remember the exact time the American called at the office that Sunday morning. It was about 10 a.m. The box he brought had several labels on it.

A street coolie, living in a shed at the entrance to Lee Yuen Street, East, stated that between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th August he was sitting in a shed west of Pedder's Wharf.

Did anybody engage you that day?—Yes.

Who did?—That European in the dock.

What did he engage you for?—He took me and another coolie to Butterfield and Swire's office, and at the foot of the stairs he pointed to a box, the *Saratoga*, and said he wanted it removed.

Where?—To a bamboo wharf opposite B. and S. offices. Then the box was placed on a sampan.

And?—We were paid ten cents each, and the foreigner left in the sampan.

Did you see where the sampan went?—No.

Do you remember going to the gaol?—Yes. Who did you see there?—The accused.

Was he alone?—No. I picked him out of a crowd of other foreigners.

Mr. Harding—When you came to the gaol on the 25th September did you expect to see the man who engaged you on the 4th August?—I saw him.

Mr. Harding—tried hard to get the witness to answer the question in a more intelligent manner, but the witness was immovable.

Look at that trunk. Is it in the same condition, externally, as it was when you took it to the pier?—Yes.

The other street coolie gave corroborative evidence, but failed to identify the European who engaged him.

A sampan woman spoke at to being engaged by a European on the afternoon of 4th August. The European had a box with him and she took them to the steamer *Monteagle*. Arriving alongside, the European went on board and a little later the box was taken aboard by two coolies.

Mr. Harding, during his cross-examination, wanted to know how the European engaged the sampan and how he made her understand his wishes. The witness, who knew a bit of English, was asked how she was addressed by the European. "I was called sampan one hour," she said. The European addressed her. Then she continued: "I talked him eighty cents. He talked me all right two dollars!" The witness who was very sharp with her replies could not say how many Europeans engaged her sampan since August 4th. How could she tell? She was always carrying Europeans.

THE "MONTEAGLE'S" QUARTERMASTER'S STORY.

John Joseph Lyons, quartermaster of the steamer *Monteagle*, who left the ship since the discovery of the tragedy, was the next witness to be examined. At 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, 4th August, witness said he was on duty on the main deck. A little later he went into his room to get a drink. On his return he saw a stranger on deck.

Mr. Morrell—Look round the Court and see if you can see that stranger?

Witness pointed to the accused.

Continuing, witness said he approached the stranger and asked what he wanted. The man said he had a trunk in a sampan alongside, which he wanted taken on board. Witness went to the fore-cabin and called three men. By the time witness reached the aft gangway, after calling the men, the trunk was brought on board. The second officer then approached witness and asked him to whom the trunk belonged. Witness pointed to the stranger, saying it was his. It was raining at the time and the trunk was taken out of the wet, and placed under cover.

"What happened next?" asked Mr. Morrell.

"The trunk was lowered below" into the baggage room," answered the witness.

"Was that the place where it was to go?—No. The accused wished me to put the trunk in the hold, but I put it in the baggage room."

Did you see the accused quit the ship?—No, I did not.

Would you know the trunk?—Witness, examining the *Saratoga*, said it looked exactly like the one he lowered into the baggage room.

Did you notice what the accused was wearing?—Yes. A dark, soft American hat; dark tweed suit, and a soft blue collar.

By Mr. Harding—He never saw the accused before, 4th August. He identified him without any difficulty. He did not think there were any labels on the *Saratoga* trunk when it was brought on board. As far as he could tell, accused was on board the *Monteagle* for about twenty minutes.

A paybroker's assistant who received certain articles of jewellery in pawn from a European looking like Adsett was the next one to take the stand.

8th inst.

DR. MACFARLANE DESCRIBES THE FINDING OF THE CORPSE.

This afternoon, at the Magistrate's Court, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presiding, further evidence was adduced in the trial of William Hall Adsett for the murder of Gertrude Dayton, on 4th August last.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denney and Bowley's office, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Reginald Harding was for the defence.

The space at the back of the court-room was comfortably filled when the trial was resumed, the majority of spectators on this occasion being soldiers and sailors.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the public mortuary at Kowloon, took the stand. On the evening of the 7th August last, he stated, a trunk was brought to the mortuary and opened by his presence. Others present were Detective Inspector Hanson, Inspector McHardy, Sergeant Watt and a few other police officers. The trunk contained the dead body of an adult female. The body, he explained, was lying on its side with its back to the front of the trunk. The "thighs" were bent on the abdomen. The head was more or less concealed by the arms. The body was very much decomposed. Witness had the body removed from the trunk and placed on a mortuary table. The body was dressed in a chemise. Two towels, marked "Hongkong Hotel" were found in the trunk. An examination of the body was then held. A lady's belt was found knotted around the woman's neck to the left of middle line. The handle of a hair brush had been thrust through between the skin and the belt and had one complete turn of the belt round the neck. The belt was tight round the neck. On untying the knot a mark of circular depression was found running round the neck, in a horizontal position. The mark was about an inch wide in front and narrowed down to a quarter of an inch behind, the belt corresponding to the mark.

Mr. Morrell—Were there any bruises on the body?

Witness—Decomposition would have hidden them if there were any.

Except for the mark on the neck were there any other external marks on the body?—No.

Witness, continuing, said that on examination of the body he found the stomach and lungs decomposed, the brain was normal, the heart muscles soft, while the veins of the heart, as far as he could see, were normal. From his examination witness could not state what was the cause of death. He thought the band round the neck could have caused death, but he could not state for certain as the body was too much decomposed.

Mr. Morrell—Did you see the body again?

Witness—Yes, at 5.10 p.m., on the 15th, at the mortuary, in the Colonial cemetery. The body was in a coffin and I identified the body by its general appearance.

Was the body in a better condition?—Yes; the swelling had gone down.

And the features?—More recognizable.

Did anybody identify the body?—Yes. A woman named Josie Marshall identified it as that of Gertrude Dayton.

After the body was identified did you take any other steps?—Yes. I took out the liver, the kidneys and parts of the intestines and sent them to the Government analyst to find out if there was any poison in them.

By Mr. Harding—Witness was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He measured the body and found it to be 5 ft. 8 in. Judging from the fact that the body of the deceased was found with a belt round her neck, twisted by the end of a brush, it was extremely unlikely that deceased had strangled herself. Witness only knew of two cases of self-strangulation within the last fifty years. It took Josie Marshall about a minute to identify the body at the cemetery, she being very much alarmed at the smell of the body.

THE FINDING OF THE TRUNK.

Sergeant George Watt, of Huihung Police Station, called and examined at 4.30 p.m. on 4th August last, from information received, he boarded the steamer *Monteagle*, which was lying in No. 1 dock, at Kowloon. On arriving on board witness went into the baggage room and he was shown a trunk. Witness opened the trunk and found the body of a white woman. Witness had the trunk sent to the mortuary. Looking into the trunk, witness said, the woman's head could not be seen as the head of the body was a man's night. Resting on top of the body was a man's night. Witness was handed a blue lady's waist band and he recognised it as the one found tied round the woman's neck. The night shirt—a much soiled one—was here produced. Witness said he had already examined it and found a letter either "I" or "T"—sewn in the inside of the collar. A glove and the woman's chemise which was much torn, the witness concluded, were also found in the trunk.

During the hearing of the evidence, Adsett, who looked depressed, but was ever ready with a smile for anyone who looked in his direction, sat in his chair and listened very carefully, looking very frequently put of the door.

JOSIE MARSHALL ON THE STAND.

Josie Marshall, a short, stout, fair looking woman who was dressed in white, with a blue upper blouse, trimmed with white lace, and hat to match, was called to the box. She said she resided at 18, Hollywood Road. Witness knew Gertrude Dayton for four years. She also knew the accused as Walter Adsett. She first met him in July in Manila. Witness knew that accused and the Dayton woman were acquainted—she had seen them together in her company. On the afternoon of the 20th September, accused, he stated, was placed among a gang of ten other men. As he was noticeably taller than any of the others they were all seated. Miss Marshall, he said, picked out accused who was sitting No. 3 from the left. Witness then changed the order, placing accused No. 9 from the left. The witnesses, Miss Hemstead and Miss Leavitt, failed to identify him. He was picked out, however, by the witness Gertrude Dayton, and the accused left Manila. At the request of accused he was returned to his former seat and a witness, named Soondarm, failed to identify him, as did three other Chinese witnesses, one of whom picked out the wrong man. Two other Chinese witnesses followed and they picked out accused, saying he looked much like the man. When this was over witness made all the men remove their hats. The

identification was started afresh, with the result that while a few failed to identify the accused under such conditions, others were equally successful.

Mr. Woodhouse, proceeding, said that accused objected to the identification as being unfair. He said that all the hotel "boys" could identify his clothes and that because they must have seen them hanging in his room, and it was in consequence of this that the men were ordered to remove their hats.

Mr. Harding—You said that accused was noticeably taller than the other men?—Yes.

And wouldn't it have told even if the men were seated?—I don't think so.

Can you say if all the other men who were put together with accused for identification purposes were clean shaven?—Yes.

Did they appear to have been shaved that morning?—They appeared so.

Was accused, in your opinion, shaven that morning?—He appeared as well shaved as the other men.

Were the other ten men white men?—Yes.

Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan was then called to the witness box.

Adsett, who had been seated up to this stage, stood up, and with his arms spread on the rails of the dock remained in that posture, watching and listening carefully to the evidence.

On the 8th August, the witness began, he went to the Hongkong Hotel and, examining the register, saw the name "Mr. and Mrs. Jones" entered therein. He made inquiries about them from a "boy" who said they had not been seen for three or four days. Witness called for the manager and asked to be allowed to enter room No. 164, in company with Mr. Davies, witness walked into the room. On entering the room Mr. Davies remarked that two bath towels were missing. Witness made a hurried examination, after which he locked the room and went away. Next morning, with Chief Detective Hanson, witness made a careful examination of the room. He found a dark tweed coat, which was hanging on a rack to the right of the bed; a black soft hat, one crepe shirt, and a reversible waistcoat. Inspector Hanson examined the hat in his presence and found it in order. The mattress was next examined, but there was nothing to show foot play on the surface of it. On turning it over, however, two big blood-stained marks were seen on this side. Witness said he found several handkerchiefs on which were sewn the word "Gertrude".

On a table in the room he came across a cash-box, in which was a number of empty jewel cases. There were also in the room a camp stool, a box, a suit case, a trunk, and the tray of the *Saratoga* trunk, into which some clothing was packed.

Mr. Morrell—Did you bring the prisoner back from Manila?—I did, Sir.

When did you arrive?—On the 23rd September.

He was handed over to your keeping by the Manila authorities?—Yes.

Mr. Harding—Now, where did this mattress ticking (the blood-stained) come from?—Near the head of the bed.

Did you question any of the room "boys" as to whether they had removed anything from the room, prior to your arrival?—I did.

And what did they say?—They told me they had not.

Did you take away the key to the room on your first visit?—I did.

Who gave it to you?—The "boy."

Did you ascertain from Mr. Davies if there was another key to the room?—I did not.

John William Hanson, chief detective inspector, spoke as to examining and finding the blood stains on the mattress.

Mr. Morrell—Did the bed appear to have been made?—Yes.

Did you find other blood stains?—Yes. There were blood stains on the tablecloth.

On 24th September did you read over a charge to the accused?—Yes, I did, in my office.

Did you caution him?—I did.

Did he make any statement?—Yes.

What did he say?—"I wish to plead not guilty."

Did you take it down word for word?—Yes. Did he sign it?—Yes.

His Worship—Did you read it over to him?—Yes.

Witness here produced the statement, which was admitted.

Mr. Morrell—Your Worship, that is the case for the prosecution. I have made out a prima facie case and I ask that the accused be committed to stand his trial.

Mr. Harding—I do not propose to address the Court. I simply reserve my defence.

Mr. N. G. Nolan, the interpreter, cautioned the accused. "William Hall Adsett," he said, "having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial. And you are clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you, to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt, but whatever you shall say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promises or threats."

He was then committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

NEW SHIPPING COMBINE.

STRAITS ENTERPRISE.

With a Board composed of leading Chinese financiers, merchants, and miners of the Straits and F. M. S.—including such well-known "strong men" as Messrs. Fook Choon, Lim Lee Chuan, Kow Joo Tok, Lim Seng Hoo, Yee Seng Lee, Goh Tak Chee, Quah Beng Chee, and other prominent members of the Chinese community—giving capital amounting to \$1,800,000; forty steamships all engaged for years in keeping up regular communication with South China, Burma and all the principal ports of the Straits, F. M. S. and Netherlands Indies; and with the six water-boats, workshop and steamships belonging to Messrs. Hock Choo & Co., the Eastern Steamship Company, Ltd., which is now being floated, should, as the prospectus intimates, prove a profitable investment for the shareholders, by forming a "combine" consisting of the Koo Guan Co., Quah Beng Chee, Hock Choo & Co., Teong Keng Keok and Lim Eow Hong, of Penang, the element of competition will be eliminated from the outset, while the strength invariably resulting from unification of interests must result in distinct and permanent advantage.

The moving spirits in this enterprise are Messrs. Lim Kook Chuan, Cheah Choo Yew and Lim Seng Hoo and they have under five separate agreements made between themselves and the five firms and persons above mentioned acquired options for the purchase of the steamships and property above referred to at prices amounting to the aggregate of \$1,300,550. The agreements provide that upon the exercise of the options the property shall be sold to the Company for the sum of \$1,300,550, and the property, amounting to the aggregate of the sum of \$1,300,550. The

purchase price will be paid as to 75 per cent in fully paid-up shares in the Company and the balance in cash.

The capital of \$1,800,000 is divided into 180,000 shares of \$10 each. 65,000 shares are now offered for subscription at par, payable 25 per share on application and \$7 on allotment. Application for shares, with remittance, should be made to the Penang branch of the Chartered Bank on or before 30th November. —*Times of Malaya*.

COMMERCIAL CLAIMS AGAINST CHINESE.

In a Consular report on the trade of Tientsin for 1906, Mr. Consul-General Hopkin observes that there is no part of Consular work that causes so much labour, worry and much local friction, and has results so disappointing to the British merchant, and so irritating to the Consular authorities, as the effort to recover debts claimed to be due by Chinese subjects to British merchants. The usual treaty procedure for many years has been to present a written statement of the claim to the Chinese authorities, and request them to recover the amount, and then to present the recovery by written communications and by interview. But the delays experienced are often very great, even when the facts involved are simple and not matters of serious dispute. Thus, in one recent case, a claim by a British firm against a Chinese bank, which was not disputed by the Chinese authorities except for a short time on the point of which of two native firms should be considered the true defendant, had not been settled when the year under review closed. Only when appealed to the Viceroy did it succeed in bringing this quite simple case to a successful termination. Other too many other cases of similar protracted correspondence could be cited in this Consulate alone, and I know that my Consular colleagues suffer in the same way. Increasingly impressed by these instances of passive resistance to official pressure, I have had recourse during the year under review, and, in place of a system of preliminary investigation of claims in some detail before sending them forward to the native courts. The Chinese defendant is requested to attend at the Consulate, with documents, if necessary, and in this way the case often assumes a different aspect, the true issues tend to appear, and the presentation of the claim to the Chinese to be modified accordingly. The Chinese authorities are then asked to fix a date for the hearing, when the British plaintiff may attend to give evidence, a member of the Consulate staff being present on the bench to watch (but not otherwise to take part in) the proceeding. In this way improved results have already lately manifested themselves. But the method is open to serious objection, in that it throws on this Consulate an undue amount of work which ought to fall on the investigating tribunal. The true remedy for this chronic embarrassment appears to me to be the establishment of a special court for the trial of mixed civil suits where the plaintiff is a foreigner. A court which should be not a mixed court of the Shanghai type, which it is not desirable to multiply, but a tribunal for the hearing of mixed cases—and especially mixed civil cases, such a court should be presided over by a specially selected, well-paid, well-reputed, capable Chinese official, administering Chinese law according to principles and procedure which he understands, and which he is not too elaborate set of rules for the conduct of his court.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL IN BANGKOK.

We note that very important and extensive improvements have been made in the premises of the Portuguese Consulate-General and the grounds on the Mesam.

The new building, which is a completely new and much enlarged, so that the appearance from the river is most imposing. Formerly the frontage was very low, and during high tides the water perfectly inundated the garden, even flooding the lower floor of the main building itself. This had the effect of greatly injuring the foundation and Mr. L. L. Flores, the popular and courteous Consul-General, feeling that preservative measures were urgently necessary, set about repairs and improvements in a most satisfactory manner; with the result that the place is one of the most attractive on the East bank of the Menam. A beautiful sala has been erected on the frontage of the garden on the river. The foundation for this work has been made by Messrs. Howarth, Erskine, who supplied the iron pier and framework which they fitted up into a very beautiful and solid structure at a cost of 700,000 Bahts. The ceiling and woodwork of the different apartments of the interior have been renewed with teak wood, and the paintings and decorations overhead and on the walls are most artistically finished both in design and colouring. Some very exquisite paintings of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal are displayed, and the works of improvement, which cost about 750,000 Bahts on the main building alone reflect great credit on the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Mr. J. G. Broadwood, C.B., (the General Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. R. H. Davis (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. W. G. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. R. H. Taylor, R.N., (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. A. W. Bavin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.P., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. W. Y. Yek, Hon. Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

AGENDA

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, C.P.

MINUTES

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

STANDING COMMITTEES

His Excellency the Governor stated that the following would constitute the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:—The Finance Committee—All the members of the Council, except the Governor—the Colonial Secretary.

Law Committee—The Attorney-General; Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. W. Y. Yek, Pollock and the Harbour Master.

The Public Works Committee—The Director of Public Works chairman, the Colonial Treasurer, Messrs. Osborne, Hewitt and Kewick.

FINANCIAL MINUTES

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 48 and 49. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 9) was unanimously adopted.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Companies." The object of the Bill was, he said, set forth in the preamble. Under this Bill the Governor in Council had power to grant a licence relieving a company from the necessity of keeping a register in its company's office in Hongkong. Hereafter the register kept at the head office of the company was to be regarded as the register under the Act of 1865. The Bill had received the full consideration of the Council of Commerce and also of representatives of various companies in Shanghai who were primarily interested in the proposals. Representations had been forwarded by the representatives of the Shanghai companies and it appeared that they approved generally of the proposals contained in the Bill. There were three amendments which were proposed by the Shanghai representatives and these were submitted for the consideration of the Government. The Government approved of two out of the three and incorporated them in the Bill. With reference to the third, the Government had approved of it in a modified form.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill.

On subsection 6 of section 4 a short discussion took place.

Mr. Hewitt pointed out that Hongkong under this Bill would probably lose a considerable sum in the way of probate duty by the terms of the Bill.

Mr. Kewick said that probate duty on shares held in Shanghai would be payable there. He knew that to be the case from personal experience. Deceased shareholders, British subjects, who appeared on the register in Shanghai, paid duty to the Consular authorities there, so it was not lost to the Crown. It might be diverted from Hongkong, but the Crown got it in case.

The Colonial Secretary—That is the explanation.

The Colonial Treasurer—I think it exceedingly unfair that property in Shanghai should be charged probate duty in Hongkong.

Mr. Kewick: There is a danger also of its being paid twice over.

Mr. Hewitt said the point he had raised was in connection with people who died and died at home and whose probate could not be collected. The question had only arisen within the last hour and he had not had time to give it full consideration.

Mr. Kewick remarked that the case he had in mind was that of a man who died at home, Sir Robert Jardine, and whose estate paid probate at home and in Shanghai also.

After further discussion,

Mr. Kewick urged the Council to follow the suggestions of the Shanghai representatives who had considered the Bill, and framed amendments which he was sure met with the approval of the entire community.

The Attorney-General said that he would consider the point raised by Mr. Hewitt and if, when the Bill came up for the third reading, it was deemed desirable to make any alteration, he would move that the Bill be re-committed to committee.

The Bill passed through Committee with the amendments mentioned.

THE STOCKS

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Punishment of the Stocks." He stated that the punishment of the stocks had been considered excessive in some cases, and having regard to the representations made to the Government in the matter it had been thought desirable to limit the power of imposing this punishment to cases where the offences were punished by imprisonment only. The Bill had been introduced for the purpose of meeting the representations that had been made.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Kewick wished to oppose the Bill because he felt that they had been rushed into it. His Excellency would pardon if he called attention to the fact that His Excellency had only recently arrived and had not had an opportunity of studying the conditions under which the people who committed crime, and the status of the people who committed crime. The Attorney-General also had not recently arrived and he (Mr. Kewick) could not but feel that they had been rushed into this Bill by a small section of the Chinese community here who evidently had got control of one of the daily papers and who having acquired a certain amount of Western knowledge and learning and habits considered that the exposure of their fellow countrymen in the stocks was a reflection on themselves. They, however, entirely forgot that we were next door to China. A man had only to go out twenty minutes and he was over the border. The people who were punished by exposure in the stocks were not of the respectable class but they were rogues and vagabonds, and he thought that in dealing with the men of that type they should consider the conditions under which they themselves lived in their own country. In their own country they had to suffer from. He did not need to expatiate on the various punishments which malefactors received in China, but he wished to draw their attention to the experience of a

place called Shanghai. There the bamboo and the cage were abolished inside the Settlement, although outside these methods of punishment were freely in vogue. There, instead of twenty minutes to get over the border it took at the utmost ten minutes. What was the consequence of the removal of these punishments? The consequence was that "crimes" increased by leaps and bounds and the prisons were full of malefactors. These things should be considered very carefully by all members of the Council before they voted for the Bill which was now before the Council. He had the greatest admiration for those of our Chinese fellow-subjects who had emancipated themselves from the old style which obtained across the border but he maintained that if they studied the best interests of their own countrymen they would, instead of trying to mitigate the forms of punishment for wrongdoers, assist the Government in making it absolutely plain in the most effective way to rogues and vagabonds that Hongkong was no place for them.

Dr. Ho Kai said he had not intended to speak on this Bill, but after what Mr. Kewick had said he thought a few words were necessary. He did not think the hon. member could have studied the Bill. It was not intended to take the punishment of the stocks away altogether from the statute book. The Bill simply limited that punishment to certain crimes, crimes which ought to be punished with some effective punishment, crimes like larceny, robbery, returning from banishment and others. Minor crimes such as obstruction in the streets, hawkers' offences, were the crimes which they thought ought not to be punishable by the stocks. The hon. member also misapprehended the actual state of things. It was not only a small section, so far as this Bill was concerned, who were advocating the passing of this Bill. He might say the great majority of the Chinese favoured this interpretation of the punishment by the stocks. He quite admitted there were some who wished to go farther, but the majority of Chinese thought that the Bill introducing the limitations contained in this Bill would be effective. There need be no apprehension that if this Bill were passed there would be an increase in crime, because the more serious crimes were still punishable by the stocks. If the imposition of the stocks were more universally applied, not only to Chinese but to others, he thought that would take away a great deal of opposition from the minority of Chinamen to this mode of punishment.

The Attorney-General thought Dr. Ho Kai had correctly interpreted the effect of the Bill. He had returns showing the number of prisoners sentenced to the stocks in 1906 and he found that all the serious offences would still come under the old law, assuming this Bill to be passed. The offences that should not be punishable were offences of minor degree. For instance, under the Law of Ordinance, one was sentenced to the stocks that would no longer apply. There were two cases under the Merchant Shipping Laws which would no longer apply. But for all the more serious offences power would still be retained to impose the stocks. He did not think Mr. Kewick need have any great apprehension that the punishment which, according to the Magistrate, certainly did have a salutary effect on the Colony, would be materially lessened by this Bill.

The Colonial Secretary observed that he had the duty of maintaining law and order in the Colony for nine years and he had no hesitation in saying he did not think this Bill would in any way weaken the hands of the authorities in decreasing crime.

His Excellency the Governor remarked that the hon. member at the end of the table (Mr. Kewick) had said that he (the speaker) had not been very long in the Colony, and that the hon. Attorney-General had been long here, but personally he had been long enough to carefully consider the provisions of this Bill which was one of special interest. He was particularly struck with the argument that if the punishment was made too common law-abiding people like the Chinese would cease to recognise the seriousness of crimes which they really condemned. As it was when the law-abiding people were sent down the street and a person in the stocks for a serious offence which they considered of a serious character they admitted the necessity for taking measures against such crimes. But if they saw persons in the stocks for minor offences which they did not consider serious the Government would cease to carry with them the public opinion of the majority of the Chinese. He thought that the Bill would in no way weaken the hands of the Government or detract from their power to impose a penalty which was in accordance with tradition and the law of this Colony for many years past.

The Bill passed the second reading without a dissentient vote.

The Council went into Committee on the Bill and eventually it was read a third time and passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

The Council considered in Committee the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1908."

Bill passed Committee, and was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC NOTARIES

The Attorney-General with regard to the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony" said he would postpone the motion to go to committee.

Mr. Osborne asked leave to bring forward certain matters which had been brought to his attention. He could not do better than read an extract from a letter which had been addressed to him. In England, the letter said, only those persons who had served articles for five years (in London seven years) to a notary public were themselves appointed notaries.

The Attorney-General rose to a point of order. I have not at present proposed any motion. It is not open to me to reply to the hon. member. I would suggest to him to reserve any observations on the Bill until I move that the Council go into committee.

The Colonial Secretary: I think if the hon. member forwarded the letter he has there to the Attorney-General it would receive every consideration.

Mr. Osborne: Yes, I will do that.

SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS

The Attorney-General brought up the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the publication of seditious matter." He said that before moving the third reading he would ask the Council to recommit the Bill to committee. It would be within the recollection of members that Mr. Osborne addressed a question to him as to whether a Magistrate would have power to deal summarily with a case arising under the Ordinance. He had expressed the opinion at that time, and he still adhered to it, that the Magistrate would not have power to deal summarily with the question, and he did so after consulting Ordinance 3 of 1890 which enumerated the list of offences excluded from summary jurisdiction. It was possible however that people might take a different view. It was possible somebody might construe the law differently, and as it was

not the desire of the Government this offence should be dealt with summarily he asked the permission of the Council to move the re-commitment of the Bill in order to insert express words to provide that the offence should only be dealt with at the Supreme Court.

The Council went into Committee.

The Attorney-General moved the following new section:

"Clause 3. No person shall be convicted of an offence against this Ordinance except by the Supreme Court."

The clause was adopted, and the Bill was afterwards read a third time and passed.

APPOINTMENT

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 24th October, at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following vote be recommended for adoption by the Council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

A sum of three thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, "hot water apparatus and baths, Government House."

HONGKONG TECHNICAL COLLEGE

A sum of seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Department of Education, "Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, Evening Continuation Classes."

This was all the business.

QUESTION OF FORGED CHOPS

CHINESE BANKING BUSINESS

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Thursday, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, presiding, Lam Wing, of 20, Wellington Street, proceeded against the Po Sang firm, of 14, Wing Lok Street. It will be remembered, claimed from the defendant firm the sum of \$500.84, the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note for \$500, made by the defendant firm, on 21st August, 1907, and payable to Hau Kee on demand. Or, in the alternative, the plaintiff claimed, as assignee, \$500 for money lent to the defendant firm.

Mr. Reginald Harding was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defendant.

His case was adjourned from last week in order to allow the plaintiff to produce Hau Kee.

Mr. Reginald Harding—Hau Kee is in Court, your Lordship.

Mr. R. A. Harding—I would like to identify this man.

His Honour—I don't think that Hau Kee's evidence will make much difference.

Mr. R. A. Harding—My client may have in view some proceedings, and I would like to know something about this man. We do not know him at all.

Mr. Reginald Harding asked leave to call evidence in rebuttal.

His Honour said there was no case for the plaintiff at all as it stood at present. He held that the chop was a forgery.

Mr. Reginald Harding—I think I will be able to prove that the chop is a forgery or, if it is the one that was used on this occasion, and on other occasions, by the defendant firm.

The manager of the bank was cross-examined by Mr. Reginald Harding. He said that the account was the only person with authority to use the firm's chop. Witness took charge of the chop at night, but in the morning he handed them over to the accountant. If the accountant was away any person called to deposit money would have to wait until his return.

Mr. R. A. Harding—His bank had never issued a single promissory note, nor had they made any requisition on the Stamp Office for stamped papers.

Examining the requisition on the Stamp Office (produced) witness said the chop on it was not the chop of his firm. It was a forgery.

A Stamp Office clerk produced a list of applications for ten cent stamps made to the Stamp Office on 17th August, 1907. It included one application from the Po Sang firm. On 27th August an application, purporting to come from the Po Sang firm, was made for stamps.

The accountant of the defendant bank was then called. He had no knowledge of Hau Kee. That person had never been to the bank on business. He never issued the promissory note for \$500 (produced), though if the money had been paid to the bank he would have been the proper person to do so.

At first glance, he held the chop of the firm, but on a closer scrutiny it was to be seen that it was a forgery.

Hau Kee, called by the plaintiff, said he was a travelling trader. In August last, he stated, he went to the defendant bank and deposited \$500.

Mr. Harding—Why did you deposit money in this bank?

Witness—I was told it was a new bank, and would pay a larger per cent.

Who told you so? A friend.

He paid the money to the managing partner (Miu Heng) who gave him a receipt (produced). On August 28th he went to the bank to draw the money, but Miu Heng said he was too late. The safes and boxes were all locked. He went away and consulted with Lam Wing. They returned to the bank and again failed to secure the cash. Witness wanted the money and Lam Wing said he would try and raise it. Lam succeeded in doing so, and witness ended the Po Sang note in the name of Lam Wing. Then witness told Miu Heng that he had borrowed the money from Lam and that when Lam called at the bank the next day he was to pay him.

Li Shi Shu said he carried on a business at No. 18, Praya Central.

Mr. Reginald Harding—What kind of a business?

Witness—I am an agent for money lenders.

He said—Then you are an illicit postman—No.

He then spoke of depositing money with Miu Heng and receiving a receipt, which was chopped by the latter. The money came from witness's brother-in-law, San Francisco.

The case was further adjourned until Monday next.

MR. SUN JOHNSON, Editor of the Chinese Herald, Sydney, Australia, arrived in Hongkong last Thursday, accompanied by his wife, and is staying at the Connaught Hotel. For a considerable number of years Mr. Sun Johnson has been one of the leaders of Chinese opinion in Sydney and on the occasion of his departure he was presented by a number of leading citizens, including the Lord Mayor and others, with an illuminated address which set forth the excellent work he had done for the benefit of the city through the columns of the Chinese Herald. He was also entertained at a public reception.

LORD LI IN HONGKONG.

UNQUETTED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord Li Ching-fang, Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and suite arrived at Hongkong last evening. As soon as the *Goeben* was sighted the steam tender *Kowloon Chai* (Mr. G. S. Stocker, officer in charge), of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs proceeded to meet the mail steamer. On board the *Kowloon Chai* was Mr. W. R. M.D. Parr (Commissioner of Customs) and Marquis Li (a grandson of the late Li Hui-chang), who had come from Canton to meet certain members of his family travelling by the *Goeben* en route to Canton. The Customs launch was alongside the German mail steamer at 5 p.m. Soon after Lord Li Ching-fang and suite of three or four officers of rank, with the usual attendants, got on board the tender and were conveyed to Blake Pier where the party landed. They were received by a number of Chinese residents and a Guard of Honour, and banded furnished by the 3rd Middlesex Regiment.

The ambassador party then proceeded to Government House in China where they were the guests of the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Lady Lugard. The guests, who accepted the Governor's invitation to meet Lord Li Ching-fang, were—H.E. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister-designate to Washington; Hon. Mr. F. H. May, Mr. Justice Wile, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. F. A. Haslam, Captain and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mr. Moreno, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. W. Y. Yek, H.E. Major-General Broadwood, Captain Bonham, Commodore Stokes, Mr. Blanchflower (Secretary to Commodore), Mr. W. R. M.D. Parr, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Swart, Chev. and Madame Volpicelli, Major and Mrs. Chitty, Major and Mrs. Stephenson, Major and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. East, Capt. and Mrs. Lieut.-Com. Darwall, Captain de Horsey, Lieut.-Com. Stevenson, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, and Mr. Leung Pui-chi.

The dinner was over about 10 p.m. The Chinese Ambassador and suite re-embarked on board the *Kowloon Chai* at 10.55 p.m., attended by Commissioner Parr. They boarded the *Goeben* at 11.15 p.m. The German mail left for Europe at noon to-day.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

Decree (dated Oct. 1) by the Emperor stating that since the dissemination of the Christian religion is permitted by treaty it is the manifest duty of all officials within the limits of the Empire to give protection to the lives and property of all foreign missionaries in the interior. Of late years, however, the burning of churches and the slaying of missionaries and converts have again been resumed, to the deep regret of the Throne. An examination into the causes of this reveals the fact that the hostility between the masses and converts is due to the incapacity of the authorities concerned in not properly settling disputes between these two sections of the Empire's subjects. From the very first one of the clauses of the treaties sets forth that, so long as a missionary in teaching the tenets of his faith, and the Chinese who accept his teachings, are peaceable and law-abiding they must by no means be opposed or interfered with. Further more, that anything occurring within the proper jurisdiction of the local officials of a district and concerning a subject of the Throne and matter of public order shall be referred to the authorities immediately concerned according to Chinese law. Indeed, the lines of duty incumbent upon Chinese officials could not have been more clearly laid down than as they have been set forth in the treaties. Under the circumstances, therefore, Viceroy and Governors of provinces are commanded to lose no time in selecting from the treaties made between China and foreign countries all the articles which have reference to the matter of missionaries and their work in the Empire, and then having compiled and ordered to print them for distribution amongst all their subordinate holding office within the jurisdiction of said Viceroy and Governors. The recipients are to be told that they are expected to make a close and diligent study of these special abstracts from the treaties, so that when they have any business with foreign missionaries (the officials) may be able to act in strict accordance with the treaties. With regard to non-converts and converts who are Chinese and who are all the children and proper subjects of the Emperor and they are all alike amenable to the laws of their native land. Those who break the laws of the country must suffer according to the laws of the country laid down for such cases. Those who enter upon litigation must go through the law courts in the usual manner, and all will be treated according to law without any distinctions being made as to who is a convert. Each man will be justly and impartially treated as the law commands. Let there be no attempt on the part of the authorities dealing with such cases to be improperly influenced towards one side or the other. Let the judgments given out in regard to them be so made that they will be joyfully recognised by all the litigants as impartial and accepted by us as just decisions. The provincial authorities are further expected to issue proclamations from time to time reminding them of their obligations, so that Christians and non-Christians may live peaceably and law-abidingly together and refrain from oppressing one another or treating each other with contumely. In a word, if officials will only act with justice and impartiality towards all those under them without invidious distinctions, non-converts and converts will naturally adjust themselves to the normal conditions before them, eradicate all feelings of envy and hostility and live at peace with each other. Proper care must be taken at ordinary times by the authorities to prevent the evil work and insidious rumours that desperadoes are ever seeking to spread about, in order to create trouble, and give them the chance to pillage and plunder. Such attempts must be promptly and sternly dealt with and crushed. Should any district official be ignorant of the treaties, or deliberately with Christians, or on the other hand, set the law at naught, let the Christians thereby creating a disturbance which may have most serious results, the guilty official or officials will be sternly dealt with, without mercy. Let this Decree be made known to all.—N. G. D. Nypa.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th OCTOBER, 1907.

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese..... 56 178

Chinese..... 543 2051

Total..... 599 2229

THE COMING OF MR. TAIT.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES FROM MANILA.

Great preparations are being made at Manila to receive and welcome Mr. Secretary Tait on his return to the Philippines Islands. Last Thursday morning a party representative of the official reception committee arrived in Hongkong from Manila, with the object of accompanying the Secretary of War to the capital of America's colony in the Orient. The representatives are Colonel George Andrews, Adjutant-General of the Philippine Division of Army; Major-General Noble, A. D. C. to the Governor-General; Captain George T. Langborne, A. D. C. to the Division Commander, and Mr. Manuel de Yriarte, an official under the Civil Government. On behalf of the Philippine Government, Mr. Tait will be received by these representatives on his arrival in Hongkong and they will accompany the distinguished visitor to Manila on the *McClellan*. There were 32 other passengers brought by the transport to Hongkong, including Mr. Percy G. McDonnell, correspondent for the New York Sun, and Mr. T. P. Coates, who represents the *Manila Times*. A large number of army officers with their families took advantage of the transport's trip to start on tours extending to Japan and China, while several who are bound for the United States will join their transport at Nagasaki on 20th November.

EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS FOR MR. TAIT'S CONVENIENCE.

We have said that great preparations are being made for the reception of Mr. Tait, but that applies not merely to the land formalities but also to the sea ways. The *McClellan* has been told to have been turned upside down in order to meet the requirements of the American Broddingnagian. In fact, there are those who say that the transport has been transformed for the two days' trip from Hongkong to Manila. It was discovered that the ordinary saloon entrances and cabin doors were utterly inadequate to permit of the admission of Mr. Tait's corpulent frame. True, these self-same doors had proved quite wide enough for hundreds of Americans who had travelled by the *McClellan* in the past, but Mr. Tait is a different proposition; as they say down south. In this case he seems to have been something in the nature of a mathematical proposition. Circles had to be squared and angles rounded off. The egress of the Secretary was to be checked. So most of the doors on the transport have been swung off their hinges and where there was only a four-foot passage, it has been widened to eight or more. Pillars and other structural details have been removed in order that Mr. Tait may reach the interior of the ship without being squeezed to death. The biggest bath in the ship has been extended by the ingenuity of the ship's mechanics, and an enormous spray-hat has been erected over the bath. The dining table has been shifted several feet, so that Mr. Tait may be accommodated between the saloon partition and the bulkhead. The place of the usual chair it has been adapted to build a special bench for the use of Mr. Tait, so that at all events the worthy Secretary will realise one of his aspirations—to sit on the bench. It is hoped that when all these preparations are completed that Mr. Tait will find the journey to Manila attended by at least a modicum of comfort.

OPIUM IN SIAM.

NOW A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

Mr. Williamson, Financial Adviser to the Government of Siam, writes in his annual budget statement.

The net decrease of Tcs. 2,375,000 odd under "Opium" is due to a variety of causes. In the first place there can be no doubt that the estimates of the years 124 and 125, though based upon the actual bids of the Farmers, were altogether too high, even after allowing for the increase from Tcs. 6 to Tcs. 7 per tal in the selling price of the prepared drug, which was sanctioned from the beginning of 124. As regards this over-estimate, it may be mentioned that the farms were sold for the triennial period 124 to 126, at an advance of 59 per cent over the figure for the years 121 to 123, and that the increase being over 7 millions odd to 12 millions odd. The natural result of so heavy and sudden a rise was that the realized collections of the year 124 (the first of the new period), fell short by over 1 million ticals.

In the next place, the holders of the principal Opium Farm unfortunately disagreed among themselves, and a certain group of the shareholders had to be bought out at a heavy cost—thus necessitating the formation of a new syndicate which, in its turn, was represented by a fresh group. All these disagreements and changes naturally had a prejudicial effect on the working of the farm, which fell heavily into arrears with its instalments of revenue, until finally the Government was compelled to step in and take over the whole concern itself. This event took place on the 10th January 125 (1907), and the interposition of the Farmer, between the Government and the retail vendor, is thus a thing of the past over the greater portion of the country—the whole of the Kingdom of Siam, and the revenue may be regarded as a step in the right direction, even though the immediate effect may be some "apparent" reduction in the revenue derivable from that head.

The receipts of this year have, however, as a matter of fact, been budgeted for at a very safe figure, based upon the actual sales of the first two months of Government management, so there is no reason to doubt that the realized revenue from this source will show some improvement over the estimated drug, and will contribute to the greater revenue realized in the proper methods of management and control. Smuggling, for instance, has hitherto been exceedingly rife, but a new law has recently been passed enhancing the penalties for this offence, and vigorous efforts are now being made to stamp out the trade in illicit opium.

With a view to Government exercising some check over the opium habit, and effectively preventing its spread to new smokers, it is deemed necessary in the first instance, that smuggling should be stopped as far as possible. Subsequently, a further means to the same end would be the adoption of a system of registration of smokers, and it is hoped it may be found possible to bring this into force at some future date.

THE SHANGHAI OBSERVATORY.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.

It is only about 100 li from Shanghai; yet there are many people in the Settlements who have not made the trip to Zood, though for a week-end outing no prettier excursion could be had. The usual arrangement is to send the houseboat to Suowai and drive there in the afternoon; then during the night easy tracking, aided by an occasional sail, makes the journey by daylight next day. The Zood hills are the nearest hills to Shanghai and for that reason were selected as the site for their astronomical station by the French Fathers. On nearing Zood, or Puish as it is locally known, the canal, which has broadened into quite a clear imposing water course, very different to the muddy streamlet issued at Suowai, branches into three main heads, and these wind around the base of the foothills, above which the thickly wooded ridges rise in abrupt relief to the surrounding plain. Shady glades extend to the water's edge at nearly every turn of the creek and afford picturesque and convenient camping grounds. Game is neither plentiful nor very scarce; and so the true benefits of an outing, viz., abundant exercise without undue irritation of mind, can be procured.

THE CHIEF ATTRACTION.

But to nearly every one the dome of the observatory, its towering slate-coloured crown showing high above the hillsides, suggests the greatest attraction of all. To reach the astronomical station the ridges must be skirted until a point immediately to the South is reached, and there the main gateway is seen. On either side a high bamboo fence encloses woodlands which have been saved for the purpose of being effectively and for so long, that the bush has regarded itself with the native splendour so seldom seen in densely populated China. The gate itself is a sort of what is to follow. Broad folding gates are flanked with massive, lofty, stone pillars supporting granite columns on top of which is a beautifully executed Gabriel. Inside an avenue ascends the hillside, the well-kept pathway shaded by a dense growth of tall, straight trees, which meet overhead, while a blaze of flowering orchids gives a vivid contrast to the softer shades of green. Steadily upward, with occasional terraces to prevent destruction, the pathway by water flowing down the slopes in the rainy season, the avenue leads until a break in the timber is reached. A flight of steps surmounted by a pair of lions, then leads to the residence, beyond is the chapel; both are on the right, and to the left appears a little garden of statues, and a flight of steps leads to a pretty glade in which are three figures; these are of very artistic workmanship though the designs are so well-known and so old that the original conceptions would now be difficult to concede to any individual masters.

SOME BEAUTIFUL STATUES.

They stand in miniature temples and each pillar even shows elaborate stipes and execution, while above the little open apartment, high peaked roofs, and a pair of lions support their sharp outlines well thrown out by the background of bamboo leaves. The first shows Joseph with the Divine Infant in his arms, and the conception of purely human excellence is splendid. A little further along, but still on the right of the broad, clear-cut path, stands the Madonna, and here human beauty is wonderfully enhanced by the addition of something beyond. The rosy and encircling garlands of brilliant, the bright gold of the arches overhead, the choice carved and painted, the vessels of rare old China, all are subdued by the subtle pourtrials of Divinity, yet all are blended in perfect harmony. This beautiful statue is enclosed with a light strong chain. The straight road culminates in the most beautiful representation. The Sacred Heart stands at the head of a flight of steps and may be approached at will. There is seen Divinity alone. The vivid colouring, red and blue and gold, the magnificent surroundings, high

FRENCH CONSUL'S ANNAMITE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

POLICE INVESTIGATION IN EAGERNESS CASE REVEALS A ROMANCE.

The investigation of the French police in a case of robbery which occurred in the district towards the end of August brought to light yesterday a little romance in which the French Consul's Annamite secretary played the leading part.

On 27th August last, Mrs. Chan Yui Tong, wife of the comprador of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, residing at 78, Queen's Road East, reported to Inspector Gourlay at No. 2 Police Station that one of her servants, a girl about fifteen years of age, named Shui Ha, had disappeared from her house and had not been seen for days. Incidentally, she mentioned that a pair of gold bangles, which she valued at \$100, was missing and she feared Shui Ha had taken them.

The East Point sleuth-hounds were let loose, but the whereabouts of the servant girl could not be traced. Every pawnshop in the city was searched for the missing bangles with similar results. And for over a month matters remained at a standstill. When the police were thinking that the girl had probably left the Colony, and their energy was beginning to relax, welcome news reached the station on Wednesday afternoon. An informer had seen the girl in that locality, but could not give the address of the house. Inspector Gourlay lost no time in reconnoitering, and after much inquiry he located the house—No. 52—where the girl was supposed to be living. At nightfall, and accompanied by the comprador, the inspector started operations. Rapping at the door of the house for some minutes, it was opened by an Annamite woman, a European attire, whose welcome to the inspector would not be what one would call cordial.

"Is there a young girl living in this house?" was the question.

"No," came the answer.

"We want to search the house," pursued the inspector. And with that he pushed his way past the Annamite into the room. Looking around Inspector Gourlay saw the form of a person lying on a bed at the other end of the room. Going up to the bed, he saw a young girl, and discovered the missing maid servant and her bangles. She was taken in custody on a charge of theft. Her boxes were then searched for the bangles, but they could not be found.

"I came here because I wanted to come," said the girl in explaining her presence in the house. "I like him and I went with him. I did not tell my mistress I was going because she would want him to pay her some money. As I knew he had none I ran away."

After leaving her guardian's house Shui Ha, it was stated, met by the Annamite woman who took her across to Yau-mai. They lived there together for a week or so, when one afternoon Shui Ha while looking over the verandah saw an acquaintance, who spoke to her. The chances of it being found was great then and the following day they shifted lodgings to Wellington Street.

Yesterday morning, the girl was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne at the Police Court, with theft. She denied the allegation. At mid-day, Tacon Tun, who said he was Annamite Secretary to the French Consul, was arrested on a warrant, charging him with harbouring a girl under age. In the afternoon he appeared in Court to answer the charge. He denied being guilty, and both cases were remanded, defendants being ordered to be detained in police custody.

10th inst.

Tacon Tun, the French Consul's Annamite Secretary, who was arrested by Inspector Gourlay last week on a charge of harbouring a servant maid named Shui Ha, under circumstances already detailed in these columns, was at the Police Court, to-day, found not guilty and discharged. The charge against the servant maid for stealing a pair of gold bangles, valued at \$100, from her mistress, Chan Yui Tong, the wife of the comprador of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—was not proved, and she also was discharged.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

LOANS AND CONCESSIONS.

There appears to be a strange illusion in some quarters, say the *Financial and Businessist*, that the Chinese Government has grave cause for complaint against certain contractors and concessionaires in respect of the failure to carry out their concessions. Now, this is altogether a mistaken view of the situation, particularly with respect to British interest in China.

Prior to the Boxer rising, certain railway concessions were granted, and preliminary arrangements were made for loans, totalling about eight millions sterling, though the amounts were never fixed, and is not fixed to this day. Then came the Boxer trouble. Everything in connection with railway building in China was "hung up". After matters had begun to settle down, there came the premonitory symptoms of the Russo-Japanese dispute, followed by the war. Who wanted to build railway in China while such happenings were taking place?

Who was interested in such works being commenced, but no one could be blamed for inaction in such circumstances.

Since the war, negotiations between the Chinese Government and the railway concessionaires have been proceeding, slowly, it is true, but that is the custom in the East and the delay is by no means to be attributed to those having the conduct of the business on the British side.

Perhaps the most substantial obstacle to a complete settlement is the question of the inclusion of a mortgage on the railways to be constructed as collateral security to the bonds of the Chinese Government. The Peking authorities are inclined to take the view that the undertaking of the Imperial Chinese Government is sufficient without any question of mortgage.

That the energetic building of railways in China is one of the needs of the country is beyond question, but the nebulous insinuation of bad faith on the part of concessionaires is quite gratuitous. This applies, of course, only to those responsible persons who have got real concessions duly authorized by the Peking Government. Chinese concessions purporting to grant certain rights to foreigners have been obtained from Chinese Provincial Governments and local authorities, and may have got into the hands of people whose ability to carry them out, even if they had the opportunity, is more than questionable. It is well known to foreigners who have had much experience of Chinese law and customs all such documents lacking the Imperial sanction are absolutely worthless.

An unemployed Indian, who, it was alleged, had applied for a job in the police force last Monday, on Tuesday morning made his appearance before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne—not to be sworn in as a policeman, but to answer a charge of being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road on Monday evening. He was found to be

ALLEGED-MALICIOUS-ARREST.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Last Wednesday, at the Supreme Court—in Summary Jurisdiction—his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, presiding, Li Chung, the managing partner of the Man Sang Loon firm, 31st Central Market, brought an action against the managing partner of the Kwong Cheung Sang firm—Ah Yung Wong—of 25, Gilman's Bazaar, to recover the sum of \$350, being a claim for damages.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. A. Harding represented the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the plaintiff claimed \$350 damages for false imprisonment. At this stage, he said, he wanted to amend the writ, adding assault as another count.

Mr. Harding—I am not prepared to deal with any other count that is not on the writ.

His Honour—That is what I want to know. \$350 for assault too?

Mr. Kong Sing—No. I will take both in conjunction—assault and false imprisonment. His Honour—What was the assault?

Mr. Kong Sing—Taking the plaintiff by the queue and dragging him along the road.

Mr. Harding—I am only prepared to deal with the question of arrest.

His Honour—Malice?

Mr. Harding—Yes.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing then went into the particulars of the case. He said that the plaintiff and the defendant were fruit dealers. On 18th September last the steamer *Kwongchow* arrived in port and brought with it a quantity of pears.

Forty-five baskets were consigned to the defendant firm, ten to another party, and twenty-five to the plaintiff firm. The pears were sent off by the ship's steward, with orders to the boatwoman to deliver the pears to their respective owners. The defendant and the other party's pears were delivered at Wing Woo Street, defendant taking delivery. After this the boatwoman proceeded to the plaintiff's shop, and a messenger was sent to the plaintiff's shop calling upon them to take delivery of their pears. Plaintiff sent two of his foks to take delivery. They had taken away three baskets, when a number of the defendant's foks appeared on the scene and accused plaintiff's men of "stealing pears."

Hearing of this the plaintiff went to the spot. On arrival, defendant seized plaintiff by the queue, saying, "You're stealing pears come with me." And with that the plaintiff, Mr. Otto Kong Sing, was dragged along the road and handed over to a lunko, who took him to the Central Police Station. After an investigation the plaintiff was released. That was the case for the prosecution, and it was unnecessary for him to say anything on the question of false imprisonment or malicious prosecution.

Evidence was then called.

THE LATE MR. S. MOUTRIE.

A SAD END.

The foreign community were horrified this morning on learning that Mr. Sidney Moutrie had ended his life at his residence, No. 19, Yates Road, at 8 a.m. to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of 5th inst.

It is reported that Moutrie died at about eight o'clock just after the deceased had had his bath. It appears that the deceased from some reason was feeling depressed when he was seen last night by his wife, Mr. W. F. Harris. This morning Mr. Harris entered the bath room as usual and when he came out, the deceased went in and later came out and entered his room. Mr. Harris in the meantime had dressed and went down stairs where he awaited the arrival of the deceased, who, however, did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Harris becoming uneasy, went up stairs and found the room door fastened. The door was finally got open by a coolie who entered through a window and the deceased was found lying in the bed with a bullet hole in the right side of the head. The alarm was raised and Drs. Jackson and Hanwell were summoned, and they quickly arrived, but all their efforts were in vain, as the deceased expired shortly after the doctors arrived.

The police were informed of the matter and Detective Sergeant Roach was sent to make inquiries while Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, B.M.'s Coroner, was notified of what had happened. He visited the house at Yates Road where the body was lying and opened an inquest, which was adjourned till Monday morning, after the evidence of Mr. Harris had been taken. The deceased was twenty-four years of age and had only recently returned from home where he had been thought to be a large circle of friends and had apparently no troubles of any kind. The family has our sincere sympathy in their terrible bereavement.

SINGAPORE BANK NOTES DEPOSITS.

CHINESE TRADER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A Chinese trader named Cheung Yau Heung, residing at 24, Temple Street, Yau-mai, was at the Police Court, to-day, ordered to be held in police custody for one week for trial on four serious charges. On Tuesday afternoon last, so we are led to believe, the trader called at the Cheung Kee's money change shop, at 118, Queen's Road Central, and handing the amount of two Singapore bank-notes—each one purporting to be \$50—asked for small change. He was given \$10 in silver, plus the premium, and after checking the amount, took his departure. Late that night when the accounts were being made up the master of the moneychanger's establishment, out of curiosity, picked up the two Singapore bank-notes and examined them. To his astonishment he discovered that the bills were of \$10 denomination, clumsily altered to represent \$50. The police were immediately notified of the fraud, and a strict watch was kept for the trader. They had not long to wait, however, for yesterday evening he turned up at the moneychanger's shop again—this time attempted to palm off another \$10—\$50 bill. Detective Sergeant Munson, who had been waiting for the trader for a day and a night, saw him at a glance. At the Central Police Station where searched a genuine \$10 bill was found in his possession.

This morning, he was charged at the Police Court, with uttering two \$10 bills, purporting to be \$50, well knowing that the same had been altered; attempting to utter another altered bill, and with being in possession of a \$10 bank-note. He denied the charges, and the magistrate (Mr. Melbourne) fixed a date for the hearing of the case.

GRAND Secretary Chang Chih-tung has proposed the creation of an Admiralty to control the proposed new Chinese Navy, independent of the Ministry of War. The proposal will very likely be sanctioned by Imperial decree. It is also stated that an officer of the rank of Admiral, who has learned his profession in some Foreign Navy, will be made Minister of

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GAMBLING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The Brigadier-General of Kiangchow has been informed that, in many places, in various districts, the *pi-hap-pu* lottery, which had been prohibited by ex-Viceroy Shum and which was directed should not be revived by any one, is still being carried on. The Brigadier-General has, accordingly, given instructions to the district magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu to take steps at once to prohibit this injurious and have them duly punished.

WU TING-FANG.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States of America, left here last evening on board the *s.s. Formosa* for Hongkong en route for the Capital. It is reported that H. E. Wu is proceeding to the Capital to make all the necessary arrangements before proceeding to America to take up his new appointment.

EXTRADITED PRISONERS.

Yesterday, two prisoners who had been extradited to Canton from Hongkong were tried before the Namhoi Magistrate in the Namhoi Magistracy on the charge of having committed armed robbery. The British Consul-General at Canton was requested to be present at the trial. Several witnesses were present and were examined. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them.

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the students of the different schools and colleges of Canton will assemble at the Temple of Confucius inside the city, to offer their respects in memory of the ancient sage. All schools and some business places, etc. have observed the day as a holiday. The Canton native newspaper offices will observe to-morrow as a holiday, when there will be no issue of local journals. Numerous schools and other places were decorated to-day in honour of the occasion.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.

At the request of the Postal Commissioner of Canton, the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tam, superintendent of the Canton Police Force, has given instructions to the members of the force to give necessary protection to the letter pillars which were recently erected in various parts of the city. These pillars are painted green and yellow bearing the national dragon on the top. A notice is posted on them to the effect that it is necessary to affix stamps to letters before placing them into the pillars. The pillars without stamps, placed in the pillars without stamps. The pillars are as follows:—7 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 10.30 a.m.; 12 noon; 1.30 p.m.; 3 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m.

CONSULAR VISITS.

At 10.30 a.m. to-day H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive Mr. Bergholtz, the Consul-General of the United States of America at Canton, and to-morrow will receive the British Consul-General and Vice-consul at Canton, during the morning.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Yesterday a meeting was held by the shareholders at the office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the purpose of drafting a telegram to Shanghai to Sir Chentung Liang Cheng to request him to come to Canton at an early date to take over the presidency. There were present over fifty shareholders and others. At this meeting the telegram received from Sir Chentung to the effect that he had been ordered to proceed to the Capital to report to the Waitung was read. It was decided that the shareholders should write to Sir Chentung expressing the regret of the shareholders and the general public at his not being able to return to Canton on account of his being required at the Capital, and at the same time requested him to come to Canton as soon as he was able to do so. The Company has proposed to request H.E. the Viceroy to apply on the Company's behalf for permission that Sir Chentung may come back to the Southern Capital to take up the new appointment at once.

A branch office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company (Hunan and Hupeh sections) has been opened for the collection of subscriptions towards the capital for the construction of railroads in these provinces to connect the Kwangtung section, but so far only a small number of shares has been taken by the people of Canton. So the representative of that Company has again requested the Canton-Hankow Company of Canton to encourage the general public to take up shares so as to help these provinces to more quickly connect up their section.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper as manufactured by the Canton Government Paper Factory does not find a good market in inland places owing to its high price. Now the Provincial Examiner, Ye, and Taotai Lau, directors of the Factory, have memorialised the Viceroy stating that the cause of this high price is owing to the goods having to pay so much like and other dues and requesting H.E. to give authority for the issue of inland Transit-Passes to cover the goods proceeding from the Factory so that they may be exempted from the duties. H.E. has placed the matter with the Kuan Wu Chu for investigation and report as to the amount of dues collected on the paper of the Government Factory and the advisability of issuing passes to the Factory.

WATKINS' OPIUM ANTIDOTE.

The Central Police Station has issued a notification stating that the sample of anti-opium pills as manufactured by Messrs. Watkins & Co. has been analysed and found not contain any morphia or opium, so it is safe on the market has been sanctioned.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS BY THE VICEROY.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive the Consul-General for France at Canton, Verouden, and this afternoon, H.E. will receive the Japanese Consul at Canton, Mr. S. Ueno. On Monday morning, the Viceroy will receive the Consul for Mexico at Canton. The Viceroy is most attentive in negotiating business with the different Consuls here. All despatches from the different Consuls on sundry affairs are at once responded to.

NEW TAOTAI APPOINTED.

With reference to the telegram received by the Viceroy from Taotai Shum Chuan-i at present Taotai of the Chaochow circuit, and appointed recently Taotai of the prefectures of Limchow and Yumchow, refusing to accept the position offered him, Taotai Kung Sum Tam, the present Acting Provincial Judge of Canton, has volunteered to take up the appointment. The Viceroy has been pleased to accept his service, and has instructed the present Provincial Examiner, Ye Tsai-hing, to take over temporarily the duties of Acting Provincial Examiner, pending the arrival of the new Provincial Judge. Yesterday, the

Viceroy forwarded the Taotai the letter of appointment, and Taotai Kung is expected to hand over the seal of office at the beginning of the next moon.

CLAN FIGHT AT KO TONG.

The people of Ko Tong, in the district of Namhoi, are at present engaged in a serious clan fight, from which serious results may be expected. Yesterday, the Brigadier-General of Kiangchow ordered one of his officers to proceed with troops to the scene of fighting to bring about peace by restoring order.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

The aged mother of Junior Lieutenant Tatar General Li Kwok Gai is coming to Canton to attend the marriage of her son. She has already arrived at Shanghai and will leave there in time to arrive here for the occasion, which will take place about the middle of the eighth moon. The Viceroy has instructed the Chinese gunboat *Po Bie* to proceed North to meet the distinguished visitor.

OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

A certain Chinese official, who was found guilty of having taken part in sundry affairs in connection with the recent rising in Wong Kong, in the prefecture of Chaochow, has been arrested and taken to Canton under an escort. It is Viceroy Chang's intention to send this official to the Capital to undergo his trial there, and His Excellency has therefore instructed a representative and some military officers to accompany the alleged criminal to the North. They will leave here for Peking about the middle of this month.

PLETHORA OF COPPER CENTS.

At present, as there is a large surplus of copper cents on hand in the Canton Mint, owing to the prohibition of the exportation of these coins to other provinces, the Canton authorities are now devising means to effect the sale of these coins for circulation. A notification has been issued by the magistrates informing the public of the above facts, and stating that if any individual desires to buy these copper cents and transmit them to different districts, he should be held for circulation there, the individual will be provided with passages to and from the different districts, together with other necessary expenses, by the Canton Branch Mint.

PROTECTION FOR MISSIONARIES.

The French Consul at Canton has communicated with the Viceroy to the effect that a letter has been received from a certain French missionary in the district of Namhoi reporting that the people of the Hoi Chun village, in Lung She, are often giving him trouble as well as others, and that these people have joined with the people of the Fang clan, in the district of Sim-shui, with the intention of attacking the missionaries. The Consul in his despatch requested the Viceroy to give the necessary protection to these missionaries. In compliance with this request, His Excellency has instructed the magistrature of the district to do all in his power to protect the missionaries and has also sent a military officer with troops to the spot to restore order.

VICEROYAL SECRETARIES.

Taotai Yao Shao-shi and To Shui-wai, formerly secretaries to H. E. Viceroy Shum, have now been appointed secretaries to H. E. Viceroy Chang to assist him in carrying on the administration of the government of the two provinces. These two officials arrived here at the end of last month, and reported their arrival at the viceregal yamen yesterday.

COAL MINES.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sanctioned the sale of Taotai Kung Sum Tam's report on the coal mines of Kuan Chun, in the district of Yu Yen, in the prefecture of Shichow, and has instructed the magistrature of Chao-shui-kwai to proceed thither to make arrangements for the opening up of the mines. A sum of 2,000 taels has been issued to make preliminary arrangements.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI.

A rumour is now afloat in mandarin circles that H. E. Chang Ming-ki, the present Governor of the province of Kwangsi, is about to resign from his post and that the present Provincial Treasurer of Canton, Wu Shang-tun, will be appointed to take up the vacancy.

INCREASED POSTAL RATES.

A notification has been issued by the Post Office to the effect that the postage on all letters from that place to Canton, which was formerly charged at half a cent is now raised to one cent. The postage of letters in the Kwangchow prefecture which was formerly one cent is now raised to two cents, and the postage of letters from Canton to Hongkong or Macao which was formerly two cents, has been raised to four cents; whilst other rates remain unchanged.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday being the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, the Temple of Confucius inside the city was thrown open to the general public. The students attending the various schools and colleges present, together with the people of the city, paid their tribute early in the morning to pay their respects to the memory of the ancient sage. There were present fully three thousand students and the bands of the Military College and the Sacred Heart College, discoursed music during the proceedings. Most of the schools were elaborately decorated and were also illuminated in the evening. Banquets were held at several of the leading schools and were attended by the students. All the Canton native newspapers—except the *Shing Poo*—were closed at the day was observed as a public holiday.

APPOINTMENTS.

Taotai Kung Sum Tam, the present Acting Provincial Judge, has been appointed to the circuit of Yumchow and Limchow as Taotai in place of Taotai Shum Chuan-i, who has declined the appointment. The Provincial Examiner, Ye, who has been appointed Acting Provincial Judge, *vice* Taotai Kung, pending the arrival of the newly-appointed Provincial Judge, Wong Yau-mau, has to-day taken over the duties of office. The position of Superintendent, which was formerly held by Taotai Kung, was also taken up by the Provincial Judge from to-day, when all matters concerning the police force will be referred to him. Taotai Kung will leave here for his new post in a few days' time.

SIR CHENTUNG.

Yesterday, H. E. Viceroy Chang received a telegram from Peking stating that the request for permission that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly-appointed President of the Canton-Hankow Railway, be excused from proceeding to the Capital to report his return from the United States, has been refused by the Throne, but, however, Sir Chentung is allowed to return to Canton to take up his new post, after he had done what has been ordered of him.

On receipt of the above telegram the vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Wong Shui-ping, despatched a telegram to Sir Chentung requesting him to proceed to Canton to take over charge of office as president of the Company as soon as he has settled his affairs at Peking.

AN ECHO OF THE WIDOW REMOTE.

Owing to the recent troubles caused by the Likin authorities and the recent rise in the price of tea, there is at present no risk imported

through that place to Fatsien, so it is feared that the price of this commodity will again rise to that point.

A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.

Yesterday, under the escort of Captain Yang, a notorious robber, named Wong Sze Fung, who was extradited from Hongkong, arrived in Canton, and the prisoner was lodged in the Namhoi prison pending trial. This robber is alleged to have committed numerous armed robberies in the sub-prefecture of Yung Kong.

CLAN FIGHT.

A clan fight has taken place in Kung Po in the district of Namhoi, between the people of the village of Chuan Tsu and that of the Tai On. On hearing the news, the Namhoi Magistrate at once sent a wuyuan, together with troops and the Brigadier-General of Kiangchow, to proceed to the scene to restore order.

GAS FOR CANTON.

A merchant has applied to the authorities of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for the privilege of establishing gas-works in the city of Canton to supply the residents with coal gas as an illuminant. But on considering the danger of such an establishment in the vicinity of such a crowded district the application has been refused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Admiral and Commander-in-chief Chun Ping-chik, who has been in Canton for some days, to-day returned to his headquarters at the Boca Tigna.

CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning H.E. the Viceroy received the Consul-General for the Netherlands, residing at Hongkong.

A DIES NON.

To-day being the first day of the moon no business will be transacted or petitions will be received at the viceregal yamen.

AN OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

The ex-Acting Provincial Treasurer, Wu Ha, left here yesterday on board the Chinese gunboat *Fu Po* for Swallow, where he will take over the duties as Taotai of the circuit of the prefectures of Wai-chow, Chaochow and Kiang-chow in place of Taotai Shum Chuan-i.

UNREST IN KWANGSI.

It is reported that the bandits of the prefectures of Kwai-chow and Chumchow in the province of Kwangsi are at present very active, and that the Governor of that province, Chang, has instructed the Provincial Judge to take troops to those places to put down the rising.

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

It is reported that the agreement which has been drawn up between the Chinese Government and the Portuguese Government for the building of the Canton-Macao railway is about to be cancelled, owing to the construction of this road not being started, and another agreement will be drawn up. It is also reported that the Governor of Macao has already agreed to the proposition.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION.

It is reported that the collection of duty, etc. at the Native Customs of Tai Ping in the prefecture of Shichow for the past year amounted to Tls. 118,342.391.

8th October.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

Taotai Yao Shao-shi, who has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Canton Police Department, yesterday assumed charge of his office.

AGAINST CLAN FIGHTS.

On account of the frequent occurrence of clan fighting with violence, which often results in serious loss of life, in the province of Kwangtung, especially in the districts of Namhoi and Panyu, the authorities have drawn up a code of regulations prohibiting such fights.

TELEGRAMS.

On the 6th instant, electrical engineers were sent to the district of Luk Ok, in the prefecture of Limchow, to install wires between that place and Canton for the purpose of establishing greater convenience in the form of telegraphic communication both for officials and private individuals.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The collection of fares from passengers travelling on the Canton-Kongtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway for the last ten days of the eighth moon were as follows:—28th ultimo, \$266.19; 29th ultimo, \$207.99; 30th ultimo, \$212.61; 1st instant, \$202.06; 2nd instant, \$170.68; 3rd instant, \$130.68; 4th instant, \$202.52; 5th instant, \$187.55; 6th instant, \$202.24; total, \$1,583.40. The total for the whole of the eighth moon is \$5,605.04.

PETITIONS TO THE VICEROY.

On the 6th instant, being the first day on which the collection of petitions at the viceregal yamen was made, over a hundred petitions were presented to H.E. Viceroy Chang, by different individuals.

REINFORCING THE GARRISON.

In view of the frequent risings in the South of China, and as the number of troops of the different regiments is considered too small to cope with the bandits in case of emergency, the Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Chun Ping-chik, has now proposed to increase the strength of the forces, by enlisting four more new regiments. It is expected he will soon carry his proposal into effect.

SIR CHENG-YU-NG.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly-appointed president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has sent a telegram to the Company's office to the effect that he had left Shanghai for the capital on the 7th instant, and that he would proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the new appointment.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Yesterday, the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General of Canton, Li Kwok Gai, left Hongkong by the Chinese gunboat *Po Bie* to arrive in Canton, and other members of his distinguished family who are coming to Canton to attend his wedding, and these distinguished visitors are expected to arrive here in a few days' time. H.E. Li Ching Fang, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, is also expected to arrive by the same boat from the North.

NEIGHBOURHOOD OPIUM FARM.

The prepared opium farming monopoly of the district of Heungshab has been taken back by the Canton Shan Hoi Chu which will in future take entire control of it. A wuyuan has been sent to make arrangements for taking over the farm.

8th October.

THE PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

It is ascertained from mandarin circles that the Provincial Judge designate of Kwangtung, Chang Hui-sui, who has several times declined the appointment owing to the resignation of H.E. Shum Chuan-shun, is now reported to have consented to proceed to Canton to take up the post. It is reported that he is expected to arrive here about the end of the present month.

OBJECTIONABLE MENDICANTS.

In Canton, lazzis and street beggars are in the habit of gathering in a body and proceeding to the shops or houses in which weddings, deaths, or other ceremonies are held, and demanding *chuan-shui*. If they are not satisfied in their demands, they cause the houses to be surrounded

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

NEW SERIES No. 5688

號六初月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

六拜禮 號二十月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS....." 15,050,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. PORT ARTHUR.
LYONS. AOMORI.
NEW YORK. LIOYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN.
HONOLULU. TIE-LING.
HOMDAI. CHANG-CHUN.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months.....5% p.a.

" 6 ".....4% " "

" 3 ".....3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 4 per cent. per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussis-)

che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, —

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-

Radja (Acheen), Bandjermaasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$11,750,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Koswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shollin, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

A. Haug, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3 1/2 PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1812.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 3 " 2 " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 18th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	OCEANA	19th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	MANILA	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PALERMO	About 27th Oct.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	About 10th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [2]

Intimations.

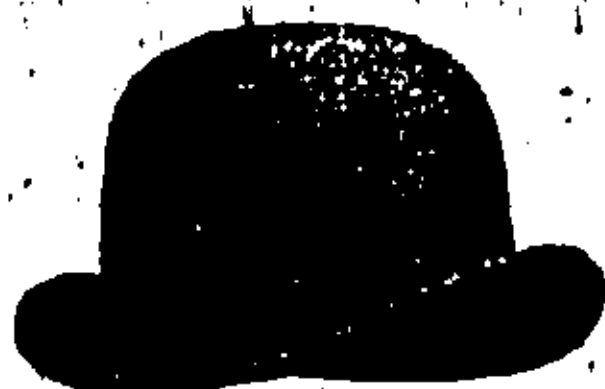
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

New Stock of

LINCOLN & BENNETTS'

HARD & SOFT FELT HATS

IN THE LATEST LONDON STYLES



\$5.00 each



\$7.00 each

SCOTTS' TWEED CAPS.

TELEPHONE 37.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA QUALITY

STOUT.

"HORSEHEAD" BRAND.

\$20.00 per Cask of 4 Doz. Quarts.

\$24.00 " " 8 " Pints.

\$27.00 " " 12 " Splits.

LESS 10% OWING TO HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. [38]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,

LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 19th October;

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Meals and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare.....\$4.00

" " " " on the following day.....5.00

" Single ".....2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.40 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. [79]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES,

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [30]



THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

JUST RECEIVED

AUTUMN COSTUMES

FROM \$28.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	" R. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	" R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI,"	1,651 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI,"	1,651 "	" G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Reynolds. (At Dock).

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.; Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Willos.
"NANNING,"	569 "	" Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to—

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

[708]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating Derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 106, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Snottz,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	ABOUT FRIDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Binzer	ABOUT TUESDAY, the 22nd Oct., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIS" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd Oct., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 7th Nov., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of Nov., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

[1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

[13]

Dentistry.

TSHI TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

[60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

[61]

SHANGHAI "SHARK" CASE.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS v. GORDON NIELSEN.

In the Danish Consular Court at Shanghai, on the 4th inst., before Mr. T. Rasmussen, this case was forwarded another stage. For the defendant Mr. Home filed further particulars of defence, and Mr. Jones (for the plaintiffs) put in the following reply to Mr. Home's document:

In reply to the defendant's further statement of 23rd September, 1907, the plaintiffs say—

1—The Plaintiffs bring into Court the original contract notes referred to in their previous statement and deny the Defendant's allegation that such documents or any other documents relied upon by them are concerned with any transaction other than those between the Plaintiff and the Defendant. The Plaintiffs further state that they are unaware of the present whereabouts of Messrs. Van Nierop and Lenox Simpson signatories of certain of the aforesaid contracts.

2—George Hutton Potts, the representative of the plaintiffs at present in Shanghai, is prepared to take an oath that the various original documents referred to are authentic documents and that the signatures affixed thereto are, the respective proper and genuine signatures of the persons whose signatures they purport to be and if necessary is prepared to call further evidence to verify such signatures.

3—The Plaintiffs admit that the firm of Benjamin, Kelly and Potts carried on business at Hongkong as in Shanghai but they deny that in selling the shares referred to in paragraph 2 of the Defendant's statement of the 23rd September they were selling to themselves. The branches of Benjamin, Kelly and Potts acted in the matter as brokers in Shanghai and Hongkong respectively and when the Shanghai branch sold the shares to the Hongkong branch purchased on behalf of specific constituents.

4—The Plaintiffs did not act in the matter as jobbers but as brokers and further they allege that even if they had acted as jobbers that fact would in no wise affect the validity of the transaction or the liability of the defendant.

5—"The China Commercial Company" the correct name of which is "The China Commercial Company Limited" is a limited liability company duly incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong and the Plaintiffs bring into Court a copy of the Memo and Articles of Association of the said Company. The Plaintiffs deny that the "China Commercial Company Limited" was created or employed as a dummy for the purpose of carrying through fictitious share transactions of the Plaintiffs with the said Company were transactions in which the Plaintiffs were selling to themselves and that the Plaintiffs in dealing with the said Company were acting as jobbers in the said shares and not as brokers.

6—The Plaintiffs are unable to say where the Defendant spent his time after 18th March 1902 and up to his departure for Europe and do not admit that he spent it in Japan. Wherever he spent his time the fact remains that after the said shares had dropped 20 points he confirmed what the Plaintiffs had done up to that time and gave the instructions previously referred to by the Plaintiffs the letter of the 9th May 1902.

7—The Plaintiffs further allege that the denial by the Defendant of documents referred to and of the signatures affixed thereto and the allegation that such documents do not refer to the share transactions between the Plaintiffs and the Defendant are frivolous and vexatious and are made for the purpose of delay and obstruction merely.

8—The Plaintiffs have disbursed and are out of pocket the said sum of Tls. 10,301.39 in consequence of the Defendant's failure to fulfil his obligations and also interest on such sum.

9—The Plaintiffs bring into Court for inspection by the Court all books and documents in their possession which they are advised are relevant to the matters in this action and are willing to produce all other books and documents in their possession which the Court may call for or consider relevant.

Shanghai, the 4th day of October, 1907.

Mr. Home said he wanted produced all the bought and sold notes in respect of all share transactions in the case, including share transactions alleged to have taken place in Hongkong, and also the counterfoils of cheques showing payment made by the plaintiff in respect of all the share transactions and counterfoils of paying in books, showing receipt by plaintiff of all sums of money received in connection with these shares, and their ledger entries and other account book entries showing receipts and payments in respect of these shares, and also their contract books.

His Honour ordered that these papers be produced.

The case was adjourned until the 18th inst., at 2 p.m.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION No. 1

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by M. Rostan, Robert Volp and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remarkably short time, after a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing the use of which does irritate the system by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases, in dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful remedy for the relief of blood-poisoning, spots, blotches, eruptions, itching of the skin, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful remedy for the relief of blood-poisoning, spots, blotches, eruptions, itching of the skin, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful remedy for the relief of blood-poisoning, spots, blotches, eruptions, itching of the skin, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

Intimations.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE WORLD-FAMED TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS SERIES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Already Completed—

"20th Century Impressions of West Australia."

"20th Century Impressions of Natal."

"20th Century Impressions of Orange River Colony."

"20th Century Impressions of Ceylon."

"20th Century Impressions of Straits Settlements and F.M.S."

And in course of compilation:

"20th Century Impressions of Hongkong and Treaty Ports."

"20th Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports" now in course of compilation.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, desire it to be distinctly understood that no copies of their forthcoming work on Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports will be obtainable by anyone residing in these countries except by advance subscription in respect of which deposit of not less than one half shall have been paid before the book goes to press. No copy will be delivered in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world until after the issue required locally has been despatched from London and then only under the following guarantee, signed by the purchaser:—

"I, _____, being desirous of purchasing a copy of Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports, hereby undertake, as a condition of the purchase, that I will neither take nor send the book, directly or indirectly, to any part of the territory to which it relates."

A printed slip setting forth the conditions under which the book is sold will also be inserted in every copy that is not intended for use in Hongkong, Shanghai or the Treaty Ports.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,

38, Queen's Road, Central.

PRESS REVIEWS OF PREVIOUS WORKS:

"The Guardian," July 10, 1907:

Books of Reference. "It would be difficult to find a book of reference more trustworthy or more complete."

"The Times Literary Supplement,"

July 12, 1907:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon is, perhaps, not a very appropriate title for a book which aims at conveying something very much more than mere impressions. The volume is extremely handsome and ornamental, the illustrations, which are said to number 3,000, admirably executed. There is much valuable information regarding tea and rubber cultivation, pearl fisheries, and every branch of trade and industry practised in the island."

"The Spectator," June 1, 1907:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon" (Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company Limited)—This very sumptuous volume, with its 867 quarto pages and its illustrative photographs numbering nearly 3,000 is well worthy of its object."

"The Scotsman," May 23, 1907:

"... Yet by whatever biographical name it is described, it is an invaluable compendium of facts and figures, for enquirers, specially interested in the present state of Ceylon and its material features, it should be added, reflects credit upon everyone concerned in its production."

"The Morning Post," June 9, 1907:

"This is done in this case, for you shall not think of anything which might be worth knowing about India's Pearl-Drop and be disappointed in finding information about it."

"The Daily News," July 9, 1907:

"Every aspect of the island, historical, commercial, political and legal, and so forth has been treated, and in each case the subject has been entrusted to an expert."

"The Financial News," July 15th, 1907.

(Reviewed by Percy E. Martin, F.R.G.S.)

"It has long been a reproach among publishers that, amid the heterogeneous collection of literature which continually pours forth from the press, little or no attention is devoted to the numerous interests which our own colonies possess and concerning which the general public have—ard can obtain—little or no information. To a great extent this omission is repaired by the occasional issue of such works as 'Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon, its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources,' edited by Mr. Arnold Wright, and published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, Tudor Street, E.C. 4. Comprehensive as the sub-title of this handsome volume is it by no means fails to justify itself in the subject matter treated. No phase of history, life or industry of or in the beautiful 'Pearl-drop of India'—as Ceylon has been not inappropriately termed—is overlooked, and the same scrupulous and discriminating care which has characterised other publications emanating from the same source is observable in this."

"The Ceylon Independent," July 15th, 1907:

"No expense has seemingly been spared in its preparation to achieve a satisfactory result, one that would reflect credit both on the Colony and the producer."

"Times of Ceylon," July 17th, 1907:

"The book forms a most useful directory to the business houses in the port and to the commercial industry of the island generally. In this way it should serve a very useful purpose. In concluding a lengthy, but far from complete, running review on this monumental book on Ceylon, we once gain take the opportunity of complimenting all concerned on the careful and thorough manner in which it has been produced from the first page to the last. There is not the slightest evidence of scanty work anywhere, on the contrary every page bears ample testimony of the admirable character of the supervision over the production both in London and in Ceylon."

"The West Australian," Aug. 7th, 1907:

"It is remarkable for the completeness with which the labour involved in its compilation has been carried out."

"London Daily Telegraph," April 6th, 1906:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal is a splendid volume worthy of its great subject. It is a mine of information."

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

[90]

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Bargains.

The end of the Summer
Season being at hand,
we are now clearing
the remainder of our
Stock of

LADIES'
MUSLIN
BLOUSES.

SUNSHADES

and

WASHING

SKIRTS

at

Very Low Prices.

NEW STOCK

of

GOLF JERSEYS,

MILLINERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Just arrived.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Entertainment.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held on
THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
on
MONDAY, the 14th instant,
at 9.15 P.M.

The Concert will be in aid to the following
Charities:—
The Ladies' Benevolent Society.
The Seamen's Mission.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have
kindly promised to assist:—Mrs. A. G. Gordon,
Mr. Claxton, Mr. F. J. J. Carr, Mr.
Walter Benedetto, Mr. G. Koenig, Capt. G. P.
Lammert, Mr. S. Moore, and Mr. W. A.
Hannibal.

By kind permission of Col. SCOTT-MON-
CRIEFF and the Officers of the 1st Middlesex
Regiment, the Band will also play selections
during the evening.

Tickets 2s and 1s, can be obtained from
Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. Kelly
and Walsh, Ltd.
A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,
Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"NORE."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ROON."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 12th inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"ROOKSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 12th inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"CANDIA."

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBROUGH,
LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID,
SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1907.

THE DEBT OF CHINA.

So seldom is it that anything approaching
a full statement of the public obligations of
China is to be had, says the "Investor's Re-
view" of the 24th ult., that the following
extract from the Financial Supplement of the
"Times" possesses much more than a one-day
interest. We therefore reprint it here. It is
from the paper's Shanghai correspondent, and
needs only to be supplemented by an equally
circumstantial and trustworthy summary of
China's resources and revenues to place the
creditors of that vast amorphous empire in
possession of all they require to know. Un-
happily the income of China is much more
difficult to get at than the catalogue of her
foreign debt. Actually the inquiry can
only be sure of the figures presented by the
Imperial Maritime Customs service, all
other Chinese resources being matters of
guessing—mere darkness for the most part.
We speak rather in the dark, last year's
report of the Customs Department, not hav-
ing reached us. Several, however, of the
loans enumerated below enjoy special securi-
ties in the form of railways, and there is no
good ground for doubting the adequacy of the
security at any point, provided China enjoys
internal peace and has no quarrels with
her neighbours. China has begun to wake
up, to adopt new ideas, to imitate Japan
in seeking economic development, along
Western lines, and left to themselves, the
rulers and people are much more likely to
strive to accelerate the redemption of their
foreign debts than to interfere with the
due payment of the charges these involve.
Only thus, they will think, can they secure
their freedom, dispense with the interference
of the foreigner. It is in the said foreigner
accordingly that the real danger lies. If China
be provoked or plundered, treated with in-
solent, aggressive injustice by the powers always
jealous each other in Peking, always jealous
lest one should reap while the others merely
provide or sharpen the sickles, a few years
may bring another upheaval that would
ruin all. And some of these Powers
must be in evil odour now. In a cold-
blooded way they agreed to load China
with a debt called indemnity, weighty enough
to hold her at their mercy for 40 years, and
already China is on her feet again, asserting
her right to exist as an unfettered empire, and
her temper is rising as her reorganisation goes
on. The diplomacy of the next generation will
have to be more prudent than of the last if
disastrous mistakes are to be avoided.

Of the debts of most of the countries of the
world official statements are made from time
to time, and the authorities of debtor nations
are most careful in presenting to the public
the state of their finance. China does not
act in this way, the Government being
averse to publicity as the Chinese
bankers' and the public is left to find
out for itself the financial condition of the Em-
pire. The result is a wonderful amount of in-
complete knowledge; and most of the publica-
tions to which we turn for information give the
same figures from year to year, with no ac-
count taken of amortisation during the year,
and not always any account of new debt in-
curred.

Before the outbreak of the war with Japan,
1894-5, the foreign debt incurred by China was
insignificant in amount, the only loan of
which any portion now remains outstanding
being a small one of £115,080 at 7 per cent,
issued in 1886, of which £61,980 has been
redeemed (to December 31, 1906), leaving
£53,100 still to be redeemed. The Govern-
ment had some knowledge of the financial his-
tory of Turkey and of Egypt, and had no
intention of having that history repeated on its
own soil, and it steadily resisted all blandish-
ments to "improve its estate" on borrowed
money; it was encouraged in this attitude by
the long continued peace of 30 years from 1864,
and by its daily habit of resisting what appear-
ed to it always to be foreign aggression. Be-
sides this, it was in the position of the mer-
chant who keeps no bank account, as were the
Governments of Europe down to 200 years ago,
and had not acquired the borrowing habit.

China formerly always fought her wars, even
the disastrous Taiping rebellion, on a cash basis,
the only credit she obtained being from her
own troops and her own purveyors. Her idea
of the sinews of war is the Kriegsschatz and not
national credit. The Japanese War, fought to
some extent on modern lines, introduced new
ideas, and she was compelled to resort to loans.
There were a few unsuccessful attempts to
float domestic loans, and one domestic loan for
5,000,000 taels (£750,000) which issued at 7
per cent per annum (about 8½ per cent per
annum), succeeded only because it was man-
aged directly by the Commissioner of Customs at
Canton; this was a short term loan, and was
wholly paid off by 1902. There were also four
foreign loans for a total of £6,635,000. One, a
silver loan for 10,000,000 taels (£1,635,000)
issued in 1874 at 7 per cent, has been redee-
med to the extent of £490,500, leaving £1,144,500
outstanding. The other three were gold loans,
issued in 1895 at 6 per cent, and of them
£2,200,000 has been redeemed, leaving
£2,800,000 outstanding on December 31, 1906.
Then came the settlement of the bill to Japan of
230,000,000 taels (£34,500,000) for war in in-
demnities and with it the scramble of the European
Powers for politico-financial influence. During
the three years following the conclusion of
peace three loans were issued for a total of
£17,830,000, to pay the indemnity, to clear off
floating debt, to provide for re-armament, and
to cover expenses of flotation and underwriting.
The first, issued in 1895, for 40,000,000 francs
 (£15,830,000) at 4 per cent, and guaranteed by
the Russian Government "in case of need,"
was issued by a combination of French bankers;
the second, for 16,000,000 at 5 per cent,
issued in 1896, and the third, for
7,800,000 at 5 per cent, was issued in 1896,
and the third, for 16,000,000 at 4½ per cent,
was issued in 1898, by a combination of
English and German bankers, the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation for

England, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for
Germany. Of these loans, with a total face
value of £47,830,000, there had been paid off
by December 31, 1906, the sum of £5,593,335,
leaving £42,236,665 outstanding. Of these
loans the first will be entirely paid off in 1931,
the second in 1932, and the third in 1943; and
all are secured upon the Maritime Customs
revenue and on certain additional taxes placed
under the supervision of the Maritime Custom-
s.

The next historic event for which China had
to pay was the midsummer madness of 1900;
A careful inquiry was made into the amount
which the Empire could pay, warrant-
ed sufficient to keep it quiet for 40 years to
come, and, in the International Protocol of
September 7, 1901, it was settled at £67,500,000.
This was the total of the amounts claimed by
the several Powers, for compensation for in-
juries suffered by their nationals, and for the
cost of military operations in restoring order
in North China, and the amounts were sub-
jected to an audit, or examination. Approx-
imately the amounts claimed by each Power
were as follows:—

Russia	19,375,000
Germany	13,500,000
France	10,600,000
Great Britain	7,425,000
Japan	4,400,000
United States	4,725,000
Italy	4,150,000
Belgium	4,050,000
Austria-Hungary	1,350,000
Holland and Spain	600,000

It was decided that the Empire could stand
an annual charge of £6,364,500; and with an
existing annual charge of about £3,540,000 for
ante-1900 loans, there remained a sum of
£2,824,500, which was assigned to the pre-
sent service of the indemnities, principal and
interest at 6 per cent. In order to provide for a
progressive increase in payment of the principal
of the indemnities in proportion as prior debt
charges were liquidated, and to keep the annual
charge for existing obligations at about the
same amount of £6,364,500, the annuities for
the indemnity were divided into five series:—
(a) £1,250,000, amortisation began in 1902,
and £673,916 paid off to December 31, 1906.
(b) £9,000,000, amortisation begins in 1911.
(c) £2,500,000, amortisation begins in 1915.
(d) £7,500,000, amortisation begins in 1916.
(e) £17,500,000, amortisation begins in 1932.
All five series culminate and are finally to
be paid off on December 31, 1940.

The Russo-Japanese War for the redemp-
tion of Manchuria (1904-5) was fought without
direct cost to the Chinese Government but one
loan was issued in 1905 for £1,000,000 at 5 per
cent. On this loan £500,000 was paid off in
January, 1907, and the balance is redeemed by
equal instalments up to 1929.

Of the Government loans and indemnities
now outstanding in whole or in part, the
original face value was £135,070,080. Of this
amount, £6,350,241 had been redeemed by
December 31, 1906, leaving £128,719,839 then
outstanding. The last of the loans will be
redeemed in 1944, and the last of the indemni-
ties paid off in 1940.

There remain the railway loans secured
each on its line of railway and all with a
Government guarantee. These are:—

- (1) Imperial Chinese Railway, £2,500,000 at
5 per cent, of which £115,000 has been paid
off.
- (2) Peking-Hankow Railway, 112,500,000
francs (£4,502,000) at 5 per cent, of which red-
emption begins in 1909.
- (3) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, £2,000,000
(out of an authorised issue of £3,250,000) at 5
per cent.
- (4) Canton-Hankow Railway, £1,000,000,
lent by the Government of Hongkong at 4
per cent.
- (5) Canton-Kowloon Railway, £1,500,000 in
course of issue (June 1907) at 3 per cent.

The total amount of the foreign debt consti-
tuting an obligation of the Imperial Govern-
ment and secured off its revenues, including
Government loans not yet paid off, indemnity
(1901) and railway loans, is as follows:—
Total amount of original issue, £135,270,080.
Charge in 1906 for interest and sinking fund
(including one redemption in January, 1907),
£7,433,749.
Paid off to January 31, 1907, £9,974,241.
Outstanding January 3, 1907, £135,295,839
—*Shanghai Times*.

For Sale.

PAPST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK

COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE,

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE
of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that sin was generally to be attri-
buted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled
liver with the resulting impure blood, is the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear
resulting from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A. M. D., L. R. C. S.,
Edinburgh, — L. R. C. P., London, — Physician
Woman's Hospital — Professor University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT

in pints and baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND

Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Picnic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great discovery of the century, when
all nature, so to speak, is harnessed by the sci-
entific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science
has indeed made great strides during the past
century, and among these by no means least im-
portant—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is undoubtedly one of the most
valuable and reliable Patent Medicines ever intro-
duced, and has, we understand, been used in the
Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert,
Vireux, Blandine, the well-known French physi-
cians, and indeed by all who are regarded as au-
thorities in such matters, including the celebrated
Lallemand, and Kner, by whom it was some time
since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the
attention of those who require such a remedy we
think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle
downwards, a potent agent in the removal of
these diseases has been the famous philosopher's
stone, but this could never have been discovered—trans-
muting the baser metals into gold is surely the dis-
covery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the fail-
ing energies of the confirmed and in the one case,
and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely
to expel from the system without the aid, or even
the knowledge, of a scientific party, the poison of
acquired or inherited disease in all their protean
forms, is a discovery of no slight or trivial nature.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

which may certainly rank with, if not take the place
of, many of the discoveries of our day, about
which no life of ostentation and noise have been
made, and the extensive and ever-increasing de-
mand that has been created for this medicine where-
ever introduced appears to prove that it is de-
signed to cast into oblivion all those questionable
remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of
medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the
principal chemists and merchants throughout the
world. — *Diamond Field's Advertiser*, Kilmarnock.

Sold by all Chemists.

10

Public Companies.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be
held at the Company's town Office, 2, Lower
Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the
14th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 29th September to the
14th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY

MEETING will be held at the Jockey
Club Office, (Hongkong Club Annex), on
SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 11th to the 25th
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Office of the undersigned at
12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.E
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.A PURE MALT
WHISKY.GENUINE AGE
VERY FINE

MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

BIRTH.
On October 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. KIMPTON, Shanghai, a son.
MARRIAGE.
On October 2, 1907, at Ningpo, at the residence of the Rev. J. R. Goddard, D.D., Dr. JOHN JONES and Miss ANNA KATE GODDARD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

MR. TAFT, U.S. PRESIDENT-
DESIGNATE.

Mr. Secretary Taft, the greatly discussed candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is to-day beginning to realise how much he lost on his last visit to Hongkong through the overshadowing influence of "Princess" Alice. On that occasion, it was the foibles and characteristics of the American statesman that were emphasised. In the fact that his huge frame could not be fitted into one of the ordinary sedan chairs which abound in the Colony, the average resident found a plenitude of food for mirth. When it was believed that the touring representative of democracy had purposely delayed the opening of a pyrotechnic display, the vials of wrath were emptied on his devoted head. Of course, the burly Secretary may not have been responsible for the delay in the arrival of the Government House party in any way, but it was considered more fitting to attach the blame to one whose broad back could well receive the slings and arrows of an outraged public than that the amiable and divine "Princess" should be saddled with so much worry. Mr. Secretary Taft, in fact, was now here; the comparatively obscure politician Congressman Longworth was a far greater personage than his worthy chief. Even in Manila where the work of Mr. Taft, as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, in regenerating the people, opening up communications and pacifying a clamorous throng of Filipinos who had just acquired that smattering of democratic principles which makes them a danger to the State and a nuisance to everybody, even in Manila where Mr. Taft's efforts to conciliate the people should not have been forgotten he had to play second or third fiddle. Now, however, he comes on his own merits to open the Assembly in Manila which means the first step towards the independence which he promised if not guaranteed the natives. Whether the U.S. Government, following the advice of Mr. Taft, have acted wisely in constituting a national chamber for the discussion of insular affairs by native leaders is a question with which we have no political concern, whatever our private opinions may be. But important as Mr. Taft's visit is to the Orient, and instructive

as his views on colonial government should prove, his appearance on the scene of his erstwhile triumphs at this time becomes far more significant owing to his candidature for the tenancy of White House. By this time, Mr. Taft has framed the policy which will guide him through the arena of storm and action which have to be faced before he attains his end. Every word that he utters on the subject of America's attitude towards the Far East must be assumed to clothe the ideas of a potential President. He is no longer the Cabinet Minister on a holiday, privileged to baffle witicism and voice irresponsible opinions which may be repudiated a month hence. There must be no gaps in his armour when he comes before the electors of the United States seeking their suffrages. And one of the most difficult of the many problems which have to be solved by the next President is the administration of the Philippines. Out of that question there will arise America's attitude towards China and Japan, which also involves the trade interests of the United States and, in particular, of the Pacific slope. It is perfectly true that Mr. Taft has behind him the best advice that the United States can offer, and the fact that he is the protégé of President Roosevelt will undoubtedly count in his favour. But it is his own personality and the force of the views he enunciates which will count with the electorate, and as this is probably the last occasion on which he will find time to visit the Far East for some years to come his speeches will be scrutinised with a care and exactness which are not given to those delivered by other Cabinet Ministers of the great Republic. In the course of an article dwelling on Mr. Taft's chances, the *Chronicle* of San Francisco remarks: "A few months ago Secretary Taft would fairly blush when addressed as a probable candidate for the Presidency, not denying, of course, that if boosted into the chair he should make no vicious resistance, but deprecating all talk of such a thing as beyond his deserts both in his own opinion and that of the country. He has got over all that. While still seeking to make his candidacy as dignified and inoffensive as possible, he takes occasion to show himself to his countrymen in as many places as may be, and to so adapt his subjects and his language to his environment for the time being that what he says may seem to be words fitly spoken and as apples of gold in pictures of silver." That does not obviate the necessity, however, that he should state his Far Eastern programme clearly and distinctly, for it depends, we gather from the newspapers of the Pacific seaboard, on his policy with regard to the Orient and Orientals whether he will secure the votes of the Western States. It is not surprising in these circumstances that the arrival of Mr. Taft is awaited in Manila with a degree of impatience which is unusual in a tropical country where *dolce far niente* is generally the ruling feature.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SERGEANT Guy Blood has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant in No. 2 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, with effect from the 30th ult.

In spite of incessant storms a moderate forecast of the rice crop of 1907 in Japan shows an increase of 7½ per cent. compared with that of 1906 and of 1½ per cent. compared with the average crop.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

THE *Government Gazette* contains the text of a Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Panama, which was signed at Panama on the 25th of August, 1906, and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 35th of April, 1907.

IT is notified that bills of exchange of the nature of bearer money orders drawn by the General Post Office at Singapore, Straits Settlements, upon the General Post Office at Hongkong, and certified by the superintendent of the Money Order Branch of the said General Post Office at Singapore shall be exempt from duty when the amount does not exceed \$100.

AN Order of His Majesty the King in Council is published in the *Gazette* giving effect to an Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden, signed at London on the 2nd of July, 1907, confirming as regards Sweden the Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and Sweden and Norway of June 26th, 1873, and enlarging the list of offences contained in Article II. of that Treaty.

ON the strength of a report made at Shau-ki-wan Police Station yesterday, by Mr. W. Murray Scott, the manager of Tai-ko Sugar Refinery, Cheong Ming Yui, a godown keeper, residing at 46, Queen's Road, was arrested on a charge of theft. It was alleged that the accused stole twenty-six bags of sugar, valued at \$150, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, on the 28th ultimo. The accused was arraigned on the charge at the Police Court, this morning, and remanded.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Floods in France.

London, 10th October.
Fresh torrential rains, floods, have occurred in the basins of the Rhone and Loire, washing the houses away. Five people were killed by the collapse of the Hotel at Lepoulain, in the Ardèche department, and nine elsewhere.

The trains to Paris from Marseilles have been twelve hours late travelling circuitously, and the Rhone is full of wreckage.

Trials of the Vancouver Rioters.

The trials of the rioters in Vancouver have begun.
The first resulted in a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

The Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's cough was too bad to receive the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers yesterday as arranged, and the latter returned to Budapest.

Uncasiness is felt at the cold contracted at the manoeuvres, aggravated by the strain of recent prolonged audiences, but there is every reason to hope for a recovery.

INTERPORT SHOOTING
MATCH.

HONGKONG'S SCORE.

BEATS SINGAPORE BY NINE POINTS.

In warm weather with bright light and tricky wind the Hongkong Team in the Interport Shooting Match fired at 200, 500 and 600 yards targets at King's Park Range this afternoon. Hongkong's total score is 938, thus beating Singapore by 9 points. Appended are the individual scores:—

	200	500	600	Total.
Capt. Lammer, H.K.V.C.	29	33	29	91
Sergt. Lapalay	31	35	34	100
Corp. Marshall	31	27	32	90
Gr. I. C. Coles	32	31	30	93
Mr. A. Jenkins, V.R.A.	34	28	32	94
Mr. J. C. Gow	32	31	27	90
Mr. J. H. Pidgeon	31	32	34	97
Qr. M. Sgt. English, 3rd Mid.	28	29	31	88
Sergt. Lawrence, R.E.	32	32	33	97
Sergt. Sayers, 3rd Mid.	32	33	33	98
	312	311	315	938

The complete record is as follows:—

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.
1890: No match.
1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 830; Singapore, 741.
1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 752.
1893: Hongkong, 821; Shanghai, 803; Singapore, 768.
1894: Hongkong, 813; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.
1895: Singapore, 914; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.
1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.
1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.
1898: Hongkong, 934; Singapore, 923; Shanghai, 873.
1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 887.
1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 900.
1901: Hongkong, 901; Singapore, 834; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.
1902: Shanghai, 916; Singapore, 803; Hongkong, 870; Penang 871.
1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang 750.
1904: Singapore, 909; Hongkong 916; Shanghai, 908.
1905: Hongkong, 923; Shanghai, 889; Singapore, 860.
1906: Shanghai 936, Singapore 909, Hongkong 801.
1907: Hongkong, 938; Singapore 920.

EXCUSES are many and varied at the Police Court. A cook named Wong Fat, residing at 18, Temple Street, Yau-mai, was banished from the Colony on the 18th April last. Yesterday afternoon, looking very important, he was recognised by a lunk who conducted him to the lock-up. Asked his reasons for returning to the Colony before the expiration of five years, Wong explained that "he had to come." He simply couldn't help it. A man owed him some money, he said, and he was here to make the man discharge the debt. Wong will be at liberty to return to Canton when he has done four hours' stocks and a year's hard labour.

INDIAN soldiers, butchers, bricklayers and carpenters and goodness only knows what took part in a free fight at Kowloon last night. The cosmopolitan mob had a lively time all by themselves for a time until the arrival of Inspector Kerr when a few more cracked heads were averted. Two of the soldiers and three Chinamen were arrested. A number of bamboo poles, a pair of ammunition boots and an odd side sand, which the soldiers had taken off during the engagement to use as missiles, were picked up in the street by the police. The quintette were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Herdland, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and were fined \$2 each.

MR. SECRETARY TAFT IN HONGKONG.

WELCOMED BY LEADING CHINESE CITIZENS.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN CHINA'S REGENERATION.

INTERESTING SPEECHES BY MR. TAFT AND H.E. WU TING FANG.

For the fifth time in the course of a political career which is rapidly approaching its zenith Mr. W. H. Taft, the United States Secretary of War, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and youngest son, landed at Hongkong this forenoon. The party arrived by the Great Northern steamer *Minnesota* just as the sun was preparing to mount the horizon, and a series of ear-piercing blasts from the vessel announced that the president-designate of the United States had safely entered the waters of the Colony. The American warship *Wilmington* fired a salute in honour of the Secretary.

In the forenoon Mr. Secretary Taft, along with several members of his suite, visited the Government House, and remained in conversation with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and Lady Lugard for nearly an hour.

Thereafter the distinguished visitor was entertained at a Chinese tiffin which was given at the Tung Tien Lau, where a large number of Chinese residents in Hongkong, including His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the newly appointed Minister for China to the United States. The host for the occasion was Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-General. Speeches were delivered by the Chinese Minister and Mr. Secretary Taft, whose theme was the strengthening of the friendly relations which, even despite the boycott, have always subsisted between China and the United States. Mr. Taft expressly dwelt in a stirring peroration on the intense interest manifested by the United States in everything calculated to improve the political conditions in China, advance the necessary reforms in administration, develop the country's resources, elevate the people and secure the regeneration of the Empire.

Later in the day, Mr. Taft addressed the Chinese Department of the Y.M.C.A. and attended a reception which was held at the Hongkong Hotel.

In the evening, the Secretary will be introduced to a large number of officials, officers of the United Services and others who have been invited to meet him at Government House. He is expected to sail for Manila by the U.S. Transport *McClellan* which is timed to leave Hongkong at midnight. It may be stated that during his sojourn in Hongkong Mr. Secretary Taft was shadowed by a detective specially assigned to watch over his safety.

THE CHINESE TIFFIN.

SPEECHES BY MR. SECRETARY TAFT AND H.E. WU TING FANG.

Unquestionably the chief function of the day was the tiffin given by Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-General, to several of the leading Chinese merchants and financiers in Hongkong in honour of and to meet Mr. Secretary Taft. The tiffin was served at the Tung Tien Lau, which is one of the principal Chinese restaurants in the Colony, and it was attended by about forty Chinese gentlemen and several Americans, who were either attached to the suite accompanying Mr. Taft or were representative of American interests in Hongkong. The tables were strewn with flowers, while bouquets fashioned over natural espartes gave a distinctively oriental aspect to the scene. Prior to the arrival of the guest of honour, the Chinese gentlemen slipped their tea and lounged on the verandah of the restaurant, while zealous "boys" decked up in plumed native hats, busied around and pretended they were busy. Mr. Secretary Taft and party arrived from Government House at 12.45 p.m., a quarter of an hour late, and another quarter of an hour was spent in introducing the Chinese gathering who had assembled to meet him. Then a flashlight photograph of the group was taken, but as everybody was squeezed into a space about a yard square it will be next door to a miracle if the photographer can do justice to the scene.

It seems that wherever Mr. Taft goes special arrangements have to be made for his comfort and convenience. The tiffin at the Tung Tien Lau was no exception to the rule for it was considered proper that in order to accommodate Mr. Taft's *frimac* a special chair should be constructed. The chair in question was about twice as wide as those which met all the requirements of the other guests. At the same time, notwithstanding all the talk about Mr. Taft's amazing girth, his enormous weight, his breadth, length and height to the ordinary spectator he looks nothing more than a promising example of a well-fed John Bull, whose clear conscience ensures him sound repose and rapid digestion.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the Consul-General for the United States was the host on this occasion, occupied the chair. On his right was Mr. Secretary Taft and on his left His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the newly appointed Minister for China to the United States. The others who were favoured with the chairman's table were General Clarence Edwards, chief of the Transport Service of the War Department, U.S.A., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. H. C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary

of the U. S. Treasury, and Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, U.S. vice-consul.

Prior to the serving of tiffin Mr. Taft had a long chat with His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, who is an old friend of the American Minister. And several others of the Chinese guests were recognised by the pleased Secretary who, in the words of an American, was doing the glad hand business for all it was worth.

As for the tiffin, it is only necessary to say that it was Chinese. The guests started with shark's-fins and bird's-nest soup and finished with meat pies done up in the form of minute buns. The toasts were given while the tiffin was proceeding, and it was occasionally amusing to watch the guests thumping the table vigorously with one hand as an incentive to the speaker to forge ahead, while with the other they were conveying sweet morsels to their digestive apparatus.

The proceedings lasted about an hour and a half, the Secretary having to cut things short in order to fulfil an engagement at the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

THE GUESTS.

The following is the complete list of those who were invited to the tiffin given by Mr. Wilder, the U.S. Consul-General:—His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. Chan Chun Chuen, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Tung, Lu Kai Yuen, Fung Wa Chuen, Lau Chu Pak, Sin Tak Fan, Choa Lap Chee, Quan Hing, Fong King Tong, Leong Hon Chee, Wu Wan Cho, Ma Haug Chau, Yue Sin Ting, Leung King Wan, Chan Choy Hing, Kwok Shui Ting, Wong Shui Tong, Yue Yuk Chee, Lai Shun Hing, Lo Po Son, Tang Chi Ngong, Un Lai Chuen, Law Yau Cheong, Tang Li Pun, Chiu Yue Tin, Tam Tze Kong, Leung Pui Chi, Leung Kien On, Fong Lee Sau, Li Shum Ling, Luk Pak Chan, Pua Lan Sze, Ng Sui Tin, Lo Kuen Ting, Francis Tse Yat. There were also present Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the Vice-Consul, and representatives of the English and Native Press in Hongkong.

The Americans present included Captain G. F. Langhorne, Mr. S. Silverstone, agent, Pacific Mail S. S. Company, Major R. H. Noble, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. T. J. Halton, Pacific Mail S. S. Company, Mr. J. W. Bolles, Standard Oil Company, Mr. M. O. Clark, Standard Oil Company, Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Private Secretary, etc.

THE TOASTS.

"EDWARD, KING AND EMPEROR."
The Chairman said:—We are here, residents in and guests of a British Colony. This city of marvellous and distinctive beauty and strength, this industrial centre, to share whose prosperity men of all nations are welcomed, is a monument to the courage, the patience, the sagacity of the people of Great Britain. Their representative, Sir Frederick Lugard, in his brief term, has already won all hearts. I ask you to drink to the health of Edward, King and Emperor. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Fung Wa Chun interpreted the speech.

"THE EMPEROR OF CHINA."

Mr. J. W. Bolles, Standard Oil Company, said:—This company represents in the main the great Empire of China. That China may peacefully develop a patriotic self-consciousness, and take the position among the Powers of earth to which her splendid resources and the industry, the thrift and friendliness of her people entitle her, a duty which the God of nations has in store for her, is the wish of right-thinking men of all nations. I ask you to drink to the health of the Emperor of China. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Lai Chu Pak interpreted the speech.

"H.E. WU TING FANG."

The Chairman said:—Americans are universally pleased at the election by the Peking Government of Dr. Wu Ting Fang to again represent the Chinese Empire in the United States. We are fortunate in having the gentleman with us to-day. Dr. Wu, by his ready wit, his kindly spirit, by his willingness to talk and entertain in all parts of the country, and not less by his loyalty to the interests of his own Empire, proved a great success in Washington for six years. Hongkong is proud of this distinguished son, and all of us, of whatever nationality, wish him a safe journey to America prosperously in all his ways, and fresh triumphs in diplomacy, for the interests of both China and America. (Applause.)

Mr. Ho Tung interpreted the speech.

DR. WU'S SPEECH.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang said:—I am very much pleased indeed to be present on this occasion to do honour to our distinguished friend, Mr. Taft. (Applause.) But I am somewhat surprised that a toast has been given in my honour, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the flattering expressions given in my favour. I wish I deserved one quarter of them. Now, gentlemen, I am not to keep you long by speaking, because a more distinguished gentleman is to follow me and we will all be glad to hear him. (Applause.) It is needless for me to say, and I think all the gentlemen here present will join with me, that it has given us all great pleasure to welcome the distinguished guest here—(hear, hear). I had the pleasure and honour of knowing him when I was in America. He was a Judge of the High Court and I need scarcely tell you that he dispensed justice equally, without partiality, without distinction of race, colour or religion. (hear, hear, and applause). And whatever position he holds he is a credit to himself and an honour to the country in which he holds to

high a position. Of course, as I am going to America I am not going to speak of politics—(laughter)—but I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me in wishing him a higher position (loud applause). As I stated, I won't detain you any longer, but I will conclude with the toast—the health of the President of the United States, and the prospective President of the United States—prosperity to America. I assure you that China and America always have had the most friendly relations, and it is my duty when I get there to continue to have those friendly relations cemented and strengthened and brought closer from day to day—(loud applause).

Mr. Fung Wa Chun interpreted the speech.

"MR. SECRETARY TAFT."

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Secretary Taft, made a humorous reference to his inability to speak in Chinese, and observed that when his family was in China his eldest daughter was in the habit of greeting him after his day's work with a Chinese expression. He believed it to mean, "Welcome home, papa," and questioned the No. 1 "boy," as to the translation, but the No. 1 "boy" refused to explain. Afterwards he found out that his daughter's greeting signified: "Here again returns that wooden-headed water buffalo" (laughter). Mr. Wilder proceeded: "Nothing has given me greater pleasure during my stay in Hongkong than to bring together at a common board representative Chinese of official, professional, and business circles, and the guest of the evening. To you, Mr. Taft, appears as a statesman, the elder brother of the Filipino people, the peace-maker of Cuba, the strong hand behind the shovel that is to dig the Panama Canal; the wise counsellor in Japanese affairs, the man who has the confidence of China, and a likely successor to the God-like Washington and Lincoln, and of Mr. Taft's intimate, that multiplied man and world-figure—President Roosevelt. These things Mr. Taft's presence suggests to you. To me these large considerations are lost in the pleasure of enjoying the comradeship of a son of my old College, Yale, and a personal friend of long standing. Secretary Taft is great in inheritance, in achievement, and in experience; but he interests you and all men primarily (it is the secret of his strength) because he is sensible, practical, and honest—these things command a hearing in any country, in any tongue. In the Christian's Bible are the words "Of one blood created He all nations." All men respond to the touch of true manhood. It is because Mr. Taft is heavily charged with this that the leaders of the Chinese people turn to him with confidence—(loud applause).

Mr. Lau Chu Pak interpreted the speech.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed the toast of the Health of Mr. W. H. Taft, speaking in Chinese.

MR. TAFT'S REPLY.

Mr. Taft, who was received with prolonged applause, said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, and Chinese gentlemen of Hong Kong,—It is a great pleasure to me to be in Hongkong once more. I think this is my fifth visit and always have I found Hongkong hospitable, always have I found it beautiful. It is a city remarkable in the world's history, that it should have grown, as sometimes a tree will grow on earth, out of a rock. And the prosperity of the city, the door of China, as it is, makes it, without any country back of it in a sense, the commercial means of reaching China, and makes it unique among the cities of the world. Now, it is a great pleasure, also, for me to meet here my old college friend the American Consul-General, Mr. Amos Wilder. It is a great pleasure to meet His Excellency, the Chinese Minister to Washington, Dr. Wu. But it is somewhat embarrassing to meet both, for Mr. Wilder is known from one end of the United States, to the other as the first after-dinner speaker that we have in that country—(Applause).

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

And Dr. Wu, while he was six years in the United States, became one of our foremost orators—(hear, hear and applause)—and now to be led on by them into a competition in which one is necessarily at a great disadvantage produces considerable embarrassment. You would think that our friend the American Consul-General of course graduated some ten or fifteen years before me, but it is not the fact—(laughter). He was the classmate of a younger brother of mine—you would not think it, but it is the fact—(laughter). Another fact that you don't know but I am proud to advise you of is that Dr. Wu and I are classmates, for we were both given the Doctorate of Laws by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902—(applause)—he as a learned Chinese scholar and orator who delivered a most instructive and learned address there, and I—just on general principles—(Oh and laughter). Now we are all graduates. It is a great pleasure to know that Dr. Wu is going back to America. With in my own personal experience, China has been at great advantage in her representatives at Washington—(applause).

CANTON, W. OHIO.

Dr. Wu, who was there for six years and who comes, I think, from Canton, and Mr. Chenlung, who is also I believe of Canton, and also a graduate of an American institution, have commended themselves in every way to those of us Americans who had the pleasure of coming into contact with them—(applause). Somehow or another, Canton seems to be something like Ohio in furnishing statesmen for the guidance of their country's affairs—(laughter and applause). I heard that Dr. Wu was in Peking. I saw a great house that belonged to Dr. Wu in Shanghai, and I find him in person in Hongkong, so that he covers the entire Empire and wherever you meet him it is always a pleasure—(applause). The last time I was in Hongkong I had the pleasure of being with a very large party, of whom Miss Roosevelt, niece of Mrs. Longworth, was one, and it was during that time there was a little fog, a little bit of mist in the sunshine of friendship that always has existed between America and the United States, and there was what was called a boycott on, and Sir Matthew Nathan, secretary to Lord

Hong Kong, 18th September, 1997.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 11th inst.:

Business still remains quiet and the market is practically unaltered, but with the continued fall in exchange, we anticipate higher prices and more activity.

Banks.—There is no change to report in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks which remain unaltered and without business at 164½. The new shares are quiet at \$40. The London rate is 477.10. Nationals are steady at \$51.

Marine Insurance.—Both Unions and Cantons have ruled quiet, and the quotations remain unchanged. North Chinas are again in favour at 71½. here are sellers of Yangtzes at \$70.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$350. China Fires are easier at \$86.

Shipping.—China and Mynias are firm at \$5. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats and Ponghases are unchanged. Indo-Chinas can be had jointly at \$4. for the Preferred shares, and \$10 for the Deferred shares. Star Ferries, old and new, can be placed at \$12 and \$20, respectively.

Refineries.—Stocks under this heading have remained quiet, and the quotations are the same.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have further weakened, and sellers prevail in the North at 11½. Roubis became firm in the early part of the week and is now being effected at \$9. At the close they have improved to \$9½. From private telegraphic advices from Singapore, we learn that the crushing for the past period yielded 1,112 cwt. smelted gold from 5,314 tons stone.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs can be secured at \$57½. There is a continued demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which can be sold at \$100. Shanghai Docks have declined to 71½. Hongkong Wharfs have also dropped, and are offering in the North at 210.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet for \$100, while Hongkong Lands can be bought at \$96. Humphreys Estates are firm at \$10. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands at 110. In the North.

Cotton Mills.—Ewes have weakened to 11½. 6½, at which rate sellers prevail in the North. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneas have improved to \$10, with inquiries at the rate. China Light and Powers are wanted at \$6. Green Island Cements are firmer at \$14 with buyers, after sales at the rate. Hongkong Electric is steady at \$14. Watsons are quiet at \$11. William Powells have weakened considerably to \$5, but towards the close there are buyers at this price. Langkats have changed hands in the North at 330, and Sumatras at the reduced rate of \$15.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	117 1/2
Do. Demand	117 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	117 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	163 1/2
Do. Demand	163 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	163 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	164 1/2
Do. Demand	164 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	164 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	164 1/2
Do. Demand	164 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	164 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	164 1/2
Do. Demand	164 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	164 1/2
Bank of France	164 1/2
Bank of India	164 1/2
Bank of China	164 1/2
Bank of Japan	164 1/2
Bank of Korea	164 1/2
Bank of Siam	164 1/2
Bank of Persia	164 1/2
Bank of Egypt	164 1/2
Bank of Greece	164 1/2
Bank of Italy	164 1/2
Bank of Spain	164 1/2
Bank of Portugal	164 1/2
Bank of Russia	164 1/2
Bank of Austria	164 1/2
Bank of Prussia	164 1/2
Bank of Saxony	164 1/2
Bank of Bavaria	164 1/2
Bank of Württemberg	164 1/2
Bank of Baden	164 1/2
Bank of Hesse	164 1/2
Bank of Hanover	164 1/2
Bank of Brunswick	164 1/2
Bank of Mecklenburg	164 1/2
Bank of Pomerania	164 1/2
Bank of Schleswig	164 1/2
Bank of Holstein	164 1/2
Bank of Lüneburg	164 1/2
Bank of Verden	164 1/2
Bank of Oldenburg	164 1/2
Bank of Bremen	164 1/2
Bank of Hamburg	164 1/2
Bank of Lübeck	164 1/2
Bank of Rostock	164 1/2
Bank of Stralsund	164 1/2
Bank of Danzig	164 1/2
Bank of Königsberg	164 1/2
Bank of Gdansk	164 1/2
Bank of Poznan	164 1/2
Bank of Lodz	164 1/2
Bank of Breslau	164 1/2
Bank of Wrocław	164 1/2
Bank of Katowice	164 1/2
Bank of Sosnowiec	164 1/2
Bank of Zabrze	164 1/2
Bank of Bytom	164 1/2
Bank of Gliwice	164 1/2
Bank of Tarnobrzeg	164 1/2
Bank of Rzeszów	164 1/2
Bank of Lublin	164 1/2
Bank of Białystok	164 1/2
Bank of Suwałki	164 1/2
Bank of Grodno	164 1/2
Bank of Minsk	164 1/2
Bank of Vilnius	164 1/2
Bank of Kaunas	164 1/2
Bank of Klaipėda	164 1/2
Bank of Panevėžys	164 1/2
Bank of Šiauliai	164 1/2
Bank of Telšiai	164 1/2
Bank of Utena	164 1/2
Bank of Jonava	164 1/2
Bank of Radvilaiškis	164 1/2
Bank of Ignalina	164 1/2
Bank of Jurburg	164 1/2
Bank of Mažeikiai	164 1/2
Bank of Valmiera	164 1/2
Bank of Riga	164 1/2
Bank of Liepāja	164 1/2
Bank of Ventspils	164 1/2
Bank of Pärnu	164 1/2
Bank of Tartu	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2
Bank of Kihelkiri	164 1/2
Bank of Põlva	164 1/2
Bank of Võru	164 1/2
Bank of Jõhvi	164 1/2
Bank of Rakvere	164 1/2
Bank of Narva	164 1/2
Bank of Petseri	164 1/2
Bank of Valga	164 1/2
Bank of Tapa	164 1/2

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.**

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA."

Captain W. Hayward, R.M.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th
October, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Britannia*, 6,500 tons, from
Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oceana*,
due in London on 30th November, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [2]

MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL/STEAMERS.

**STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-
ROUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.**

**HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.**

The S.S. "NERA."

Captain Schmitt, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th
October, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with one
of the Company's Australian steamers bound
for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *PARRA* 29th Oct.
S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 12th Nov.
S.S. *TOKIN* 26th Nov.
S.S. *POLYNESIE* 10th Dec.
S.S. *TOURANE* 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [10]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE, DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FOR EASTMAN'S

REQUISITES. KODAKS, FILMS,

&c. &c. &c. AND

Telephone 256. ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives **PROMPT** and **CAREFUL ATTENTION.**

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

**DEWAR'S
WHISKY**

Sole Agents. **BUMANN & BERBLINGER.**